

10/646, 145

# WEST Search History

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DATE: Saturday, December 23, 2006

<u>Hide?</u>	<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	l11 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflammato\$4 or anaphyla\$6 or asthma\$3 or urticaria or rhinitis)	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	(kim or jin or park or jung or shin or oh or lee or jeon).in. and (kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama)))	116
<i>DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflammato\$4 or anaphyla\$6 or asthma\$3 or urticaria or rhinitis)	15
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama))	790
<i>DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	L7 and @ay<=2002	69
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflammato\$4 or anaphyla\$6 or asthma\$3 or urticaria or rhinitis)	294
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama))	975
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 not l3	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	(kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama))).ti.ab.	25
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and @ay<=2002	112
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflammato\$4 or anaphyla\$6 or asthma\$3 or urticaria or rhinitis)	121
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or (a\$1 adj (arguta or kolomikta or polygama))	905

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

101 646, 145

*me*

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* Welcome to STN International \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

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NEWS 4 AUG 28 ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced  
NEWS 5 AUG 30 CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes  
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NEWS 7 SEP 21 CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right truncation  
NEWS 8 SEP 25 CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced  
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NEWS 10 SEP 25 CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine  
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NEWS 23 DEC 01 CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes  
NEWS 24 DEC 11 CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced  
NEWS 25 DEC 14 WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated  
NEWS 26 DEC 14 GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality  
NEWS 27 DEC 18 CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced with preparation role  
NEWS 28 DEC 18 CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated  
NEWS 29 DEC 18 MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000  
NEWS 30 DEC 18 MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload  
  
NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.  
  
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=> s kiwi or kiwifruit or actinidia or actinidi#####  
L1 13812 KIWI OR KIWIFRUIT OR ACTINIDIA OR ACTINIDI OR ACTINID#####

=> s l1 and (allergy or allergic or non-allergic or inflamat##### or immune or cytokone or  
L2 447 L1 AND (ALLERGY OR ALLERGIC OR NON-ALLERGIC OR INFLAMMAT#####  
OR IMMUNE OR CYTOKONE OR INTERLEUKIN OR ASTHM#### OR DERMATITIS  
OR RHINITIS OR URTICARIA OR CONJUNCTIVITIS OR ANAPHYLAXIS)

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L3 258 DUP REM L2 (189 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s 13 and extract#####  
L4 80 L3 AND EXTRACT#####

=> dup rem 14  
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ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4  
L5 80 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 15 ibib kwic 1-10

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006355409 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16481086  
TITLE: Evaluation of IgE binding to proteins of hardy (*Actinidia arguta*), gold (*Actinidia chinensis*) and green (*Actinidia deliciosa*) kiwifruits and processed hardy kiwifruit concentrate, using sera of individuals with food allergies to green kiwifruit.  
AUTHOR: Chen Lingyun; Lucas Jane S; Hourihane Jonathan O; Lindemann Julianne; Taylor Steve L; Goodman Richard E  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Allergy Research and Resource Program, University of Nebraska, 143 Food Industry Complex, Lincoln, NE 68583 0955, USA.  
SOURCE: Food and chemical toxicology : an international journal published for the British Industrial Biological Research Association, (2006 Jul) Vol. 44, No. 7, pp. 1100-7.  
Electronic Publication: 2006-02-14.  
Journal code: 8207483. ISSN: 0278-6915.  
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200608  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jun 2006  
Last Updated on STN: 15 Aug 2006  
Entered Medline: 14 Aug 2006

TI Evaluation of IgE binding to proteins of hardy (*Actinidia arguta*), gold (*Actinidia chinensis*) and green (*Actinidia deliciosa*) kiwifruits and processed hardy kiwifruit concentrate, using sera of individuals with food allergies to green kiwifruit.

AB BACKGROUND: Allergy to green kiwifruit has become common since the fruit was introduced in North America and Europe 30 years ago. Gold kiwifruit, more recently introduced commercially, has been shown to bind IgE from some individuals allergic to green kiwifruit. Hardy kiwifruit is a third species that is now cultivated in North America with potential application as a fresh fruit and in processed foods. OBJECTIVE: To compare the IgE binding properties of proteins in hardy kiwifruit extract and processed hardy kiwifruit concentrate to each other and to extracts of green and gold kiwifruits to evaluate the potential for allergic cross-reactions. METHODS: Sera from kiwifruit-allergic subjects and individuals without allergies to kiwifruit were assayed for IgE binding to soluble proteins in green, gold and hardy kiwifruits and heat-processed concentrate from hardy kiwifruit using immunoblots and direct enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). RESULTS: Marked IgE binding to specific hardy kiwifruit proteins was identified. However, IgE binding to heat-processed hardy kiwifruit concentrate was remarkably lower than to the raw fruit extract. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that some kiwifruit-allergic individuals may suffer allergic cross-reactions if they consume raw hardy kiwifruit. However, heat processing of the hardy kiwifruit alters allergenic protein structure, dramatically reducing *in vitro* IgE binding. Processing likely reduces the risk of eliciting an allergic response in those with allergies to raw kiwifruit.

CT    \*Actinidia: AE, adverse effects  
      \*Actinidia: CH, chemistry  
         Adolescent  
         Adult  
         Child  
         Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel  
         Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay  
      \*Food Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology  
         Fruit: CH, chemistry  
         Humans  
         Immunoblotting

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:338404 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600336963  
TITLE: Effect of kiwifruit extract supplementation on levels of serum immunoglobulins and phagocytosis activity in mice.  
AUTHOR(S): Ma, AiGuo [Reprint Author]; Han, XiuXia; Zhang, Yan; Gao, Yi-Huai; Lan, Jin  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Qingdao Univ, Inst Human Nutr, Coll Med, Qingdao 266021, Peoples R China  
SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (MAR 7 2006) Vol. 20, No. 5, Part 2, pp. A1057.  
Meeting Info.: Experimental Biology 2006 Meeting. San Francisco, CA, USA. April 01 -05, 2006. Amer Assoc Anatomists; Amer Physiol Soc; Amer Soc Biochem & Mol Biol; Amer Soc Investigat Pathol; Amer Soc Nutr; Amer Soc Pharmacol & Expt Therapeut.  
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)  
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jul 2006

Last Updated on STN: 5 Jul 2006

TI Effect of kiwifruit extract supplementation on levels of serum immunoglobulins and phagocytosis activity in mice.

AB Background: The kiwifruit is a favorite fruit enriched in vitamin C and other bioactive components. The study is to investigate the effects of kiwifruit extracts on immunologic function of mice. Methods: 70 Kunming mice (aged 6-8 months, 18-22g Bodyweight) were randomly divided into 5 groups. . . (n=14/each group). The first was control; the rest of four groups were supplemented with 5%, 10%, 15% and 30% of kiwifruit extracts for 30 days. Lymphocytes of mice spleen were cultured. The transformation of lymphocytes and the phagocytosis of phagocytes were detected. . . and 160% compared with the control group (3.48 as 100%). The levels of IgA, IgG and IgM in the 30% kiwifruit supplemented group significantly increased by 120%, 134% and 121%, as compared with that of control as 100%. Conclusion: High dosage of kiwifruit extract supplementation improves the lymphocytes transformation and the phagocytosis of phagocyte. and enhances levels of immunoglobulins as well, which might provide. . .

IT Major Concepts  
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms  
serum: blood and lymphatics; lymphocyte: immune system, blood and lymphatics; spleen: immune system, blood and lymphatics; phagocyte: immune system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
immunoglobulin G [IgG]; immunoglobulin A [IgA]; immunoglobulin M [IgM, immunoglobulin M]; kiwifruit extract: immunologic-drug, immunostimulant-drug, dietary supplement

ORGN Classifier  
Actinidiaceae 25525  
Super Taxa  
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae  
Organism Name  
kiwifruit (common): medicinal plant  
Taxa Notes

Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants  
ORGN Classifier  
Muridae 86375  
Super Taxa  
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; . . .

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006117412 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16504935  
TITLE: Inhibitory effects of *Actinidia polygama* extract and cyclosporine A on OVA-induced eosinophilia and bronchial hyperresponsiveness in a murine model of asthma.  
AUTHOR: Lee Young-Cheol; Kim Seung-Hyung; Seo Young-Bae; Roh Seong-Soo; Lee Jang-Cheon  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Herbology, College of Oriental Medicine, Sangji University, Wonju, Republic of Korea..  
[lyc072@sangji.ac.kr](mailto:lyc072@sangji.ac.kr)  
SOURCE: International immunopharmacology, (2006 Apr) Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 703-13. Electronic Publication: 2005-11-15. Journal code: 100965259. ISSN: 1567-5769.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200604  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Mar 2006  
Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 2006  
Entered Medline: 26 Apr 2006

TI Inhibitory effects of *Actinidia polygama* extract and cyclosporine A on OVA-induced eosinophilia and bronchial hyperresponsiveness in a murine model of asthma.

AB *Actinidia polygama* is one of the well known herb used in oriental medicine for treatment of anti-inflammatory and many allergic diseases. Anti-asthmatic effects of *A. polygama* in the development of OVA-induced eosinophilia and hyperresponsiveness in murine model of asthma have not been fully investigated in vivo. Cyclosporine A (CsA) has been shown to inhibit single allergen-induced allergic inflammation such as eosinophilic and lymphocytic infiltration and mRNA expression for interleukin (IL)-4 and IL-5. Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the mucosa and is associated with excess production of Th2 cytokines and eosinophil influx in lung. To clarify the anti-inflammatory and anti-asthmatic effects of *A. polygama* and CsA, we examined the influence of *A. polygama* fructus extract (APF) and CsA on the development of pulmonary eosinophilic inflammation in murine model of asthma. Our results have shown that APF and CsA have profound inhibitory effects on the accumulation of eosinophils into airways, with CCR3 expression and CD11b expression in lung cells. These results indicate that APF has a deep inhibitory effect on airway inflammation and hyperresponsiveness in murine model of asthma and play a crucial role as an immunomodulator which possess anti-inflammatory and anti-asthmatic property by modulating the relationship between Th1/Th2 cytokine imbalance.

CT \**Actinidia*: CH, chemistry  
Animals  
\*Anti-Asthmatic Agents  
Antibodies: AN, analysis  
Asthma: CI, chemically induced  
\*Asthma: DT, drug therapy  
Bronchial Hyperreactivity: CI, chemically induced  
\*Bronchial Hyperreactivity: PC, prevention & control  
Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid: CY, cytology  
\*Cyclosporine: . . . Eosinophilia: CI, chemically induced  
\*Eosinophilia: PC, prevention & control  
Flow Cytometry  
Mice  
Ovalbumin: AI, antagonists & inhibitors  
\*Ovalbumin: TO, toxicity  
Plant Extracts: PD, pharmacology  
RNA, Messenger: BI, biosynthesis  
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't  
Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction

\*Serine Proteinase Inhibitors:  
CN 0 (Anti-Asthmatic Agents); 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (Serine Proteinase Inhibitors)

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:5587 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700006765  
TITLE: The interaction of the 11S globulin-like protein of kiwifruit seeds with pepsin.  
AUTHOR(S): Rassam, Maysoon [Reprint Author]; Laing, William A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hort and Food Res Inst, PB 92169, Auckland, New Zealand  
[mrasam@hortresearch.co.nz](mailto:mrasam@hortresearch.co.nz)  
SOURCE: Plant Science (Oxford), (DEC 2006) Vol. 171, No. 6, pp. 663-669.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: English  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 2006  
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2006  
TI The interaction of the 11S globulin-like protein of kiwifruit seeds with pepsin.  
AB In a search for aspartic proteinase inhibitors (APIs) in kiwifruit seeds, we observed pepsin inhibitory activity (PIA) in an abundant globulin fraction extracted in high salt buffer with a Mr of similar to 148 kDa by gel-filtration. On a SDS-polyacrylamide gel, a major . . .  
IT Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Models and Simulations (Computational Biology); Agronomy (Agriculture)  
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms  
spleen: immune system, blood and lymphatics; fruit: reproductive system  
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
trypsin [EC 3.4.21.4]; pepsin [EC 3.4.23.1]; chymotrypsin [EC 3.4.21.1]; . . .  
ORGN Classifier  
Actinidiaceae 25525  
Super Taxa  
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae  
Organism Name  
Actinidia deliciosa var. deliciosa (variety) [kiwifruit (common)]:  
seed, cultivar-Hayward  
Actinidia chinensis var. chinensis (variety) [kiwifruit (common)]:  
seed, cultivar-Hort16A  
Taxa Notes  
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants  
ORGN Classifier  
Ascomycetes 15100  
Super Taxa  
Fungi; Plantae  
Organism. . .

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:538542 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600547751  
TITLE: Kiwifruit, your health partner.  
Original Title: Le kiwi, votre partenaire sante.  
AUTHOR(S): Kassardjian, E. [Reprint Author]; Ferguson, A-R.; Ferguson, L-R.; MacRae, E.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: HortResearch, 120 Mt Albert Rd, Private Bag 92 169, Auckland, New Zealand  
[EKassardjian@hortresearch.co.nz](mailto:EKassardjian@hortresearch.co.nz)  
SOURCE: Phytotherapie (Paris), (JUN 2006) Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 87-92.  
ISSN: 1624-8597.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: French  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Oct 2006  
Last Updated on STN: 18 Oct 2006  
TI Kiwifruit, your health partner.  
Original Title: Le kiwi, votre partenaire sante.  
AB The kiwifruit is, by definition, a berry: it has a large number of seeds embedded in fleshy, edible tissue. The Latin name of kiwifruit is

**Actinidia** and there are two main species of **Actinidia** that are commercially important: **Actinidia chinensis** and **Actinidia deliciosa**. **Kiwifruit** are not only enjoyable to eat. They are exceptionally good sources of vitamin C and they are also excellent sources. . . most effective laxative. There is very little, if any, loss of nutritional quality during storage. However, the risks from the allergic response to **kiwifruit** should not be underestimated.

IT Foods; Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)  
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
    vitamin E: nutrient; vitamin C: nutrient; vitamin K: nutrient; folate:  
    nutrient; potassium: nutrient; **actinidia extract**:  
    laxative/cathartic-drug  
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
    nutritional quality; kiwi: fruit  
ORGN Classifier  
    **Actinidiaceae** 25525  
Super Taxa  
    Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae  
Organism Name  
    **kiwifruit** (common) [**Actinidia chinensis** (species)]:  
    tropical/subtropical fruit crop, allergen  
Taxa Notes  
    Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson

Full Text

Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:308763 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 017VI  
TITLE: A multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the effectiveness of **kiwi fruit extract** in adults with atopic **dermatitis** of moderate severity  
AUTHOR: Mraz S (Reprint); Miller B; Bucko A; Tschen E  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Solano Dermatol Associates, Vallejo, CA USA; Solano Clin Res, Vallejo, CA USA; Oregon Med Res, Portland, OR USA; Acad Dermatol Associates, Albuquerque, NM USA  
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY, (MAR 2006)  
Vol. 54, No. 3, Supp. [S], pp. AB3-AB3.  
ISSN: 0190-9622.  
PUBLISHER: MOSBY, INC, 11830 WESTLINE INDUSTRIAL DR, ST LOUIS, MO 63146-3318 USA.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
REFERENCE COUNT: 0  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Apr 2006  
Last Updated on STN: 4 Apr 2006  
TI A multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of the effectiveness of **kiwi fruit extract** in adults with atopic **dermatitis** of moderate severity

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005596312 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16275390  
TITLE: Control of IgE and selective T(H)1 and T(H)2 cytokines by PG102 isolated from **Actinidia arguta**.  
AUTHOR: Park Eun-Jin; Kim Bongcheol; Eo Haekwan; Park Kyungcheol; Kim Yeonran; Lee Hwa Jun; Son Miwon; Chang Yoon-Seok; Cho Sang-Heon; Kim Sunyoung; Jin Mirim  
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Biological Sciences and Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Seoul National University, Korea.  
SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (2005 Nov)  
Vol. 116, No. 5, pp. 1151-7.  
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200512  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Nov 2005

Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 2005  
Entered Medline: 12 Dec 2005

TI Control of IgE and selective T(H)1 and T(H)2 cytokines by PG102 isolated from **Actinidia arguta**.  
AB BACKGROUND: Various allergic responses are thought to result from the unbalanced development of T(H)1 and T(H)2 pathways and, subsequently, the overproduction of IgE. Therefore the modulation of T(H)1 and T(H)2 responses is a rational strategy for the treatment of allergic diseases.  
OBJECTIVE: The present study was performed to investigate the immune-modulating activities of PG102 preparations from **Actinidia arguta** in ovalbumin-sensitized murine models. METHODS: Two preparations from A arguta, PG102T and PG102E, were chosen for animal experimentation on . . . transcription factor and nuclear factor of activated T cells c2. CONCLUSION: PG102T and PG102E have great potential as orally active immune modulators for the therapy of various allergic diseases.  
CT Check Tags: Female  
\***Actinidia: CH, chemistry**  
Administration, Oral  
Animals  
B-Lymphocytes: DE, drug effects  
Cell Line, Tumor  
Cytokines: AI, antagonists & inhibitors  
\*Cytokines: ME, metabolism  
blood  
\*Immunoglobulin E: ME, metabolism  
Immunoglobulin Isotypes: BL, blood  
Lipopolysaccharides: PD, pharmacology  
Mice  
Mice, Inbred BALB C  
Ovalbumin: IM, immunology  
Plant Extracts: AD, administration & dosage  
\*Plant Extracts: PD, pharmacology  
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't  
Spleen: CY, cytology  
Spleen: ME, metabolism  
T-Lymphocytes: DE, drug effects  
Th1 Cells: DE,  
CN 0 (Cytokines); 0 (Immunoglobulin Isotypes); 0 (Lipopolysaccharides); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Transcription Factors)

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005321814 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15970977  
TITLE: [Prevalence of latex hypersensitivity in operating room workers of the University of Chile Clinical Hospital]. Prevalencia de sensibilizacion a latex en personal de pabellones quirurgicos del Hospital Clinico de la Universidad de Chile.  
AUTHOR: Guzman M Antonieta; Arancibia Virginia; Salinas Jessica; Rodas Claudia; Roa Johanna; Villegas Rodrigo  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro de Alergias, Seccion Inmunologia, Hospital Clinico, Universidad de Chile, Santiago..  
SOURCE: [mquzman@redclinicauchile.cl](mailto:mquzman@redclinicauchile.cl)  
Revista medica de Chile, (2005 May) Vol. 133, No. 5, pp. 535-40. Electronic Publication: 2005-06-17.  
Journal code: 0404312. ISSN: 0034-9887.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Chile  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: Spanish  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200603  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Jun 2005  
Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 2006  
Entered Medline: 27 Mar 2006

AB BACKGROUND: Health care workers (HCW) are a high risk group for developing natural rubber latex (NRL) hypersensitivity and allergy. Some studies showed a correlation between time and frequency of exposure to NRL gloves and hypersensitivity, but a recent meta-analysis showed no clear evidences for such assumption. AIM: To determine the prevalence of NRL hypersensitivity and allergy in a group of HCW at the University of Chile Clinical Hospital. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Ninety five HCW (aged

37+/-10 years, 59 females) were interviewed about time of exposure, atopic diseases and latex-related allergy symptoms. Different NRL extracts and seven NRL gloves brands were tested by the prick test method. RESULTS: Twenty four workers (25%, 95% CI = . . . were found in the sensitized group. In the workplace, six and two non sensitized subjects had respiratory symptoms or contact urticaria, respectively. Sensitivity to bananas, avocados, kiwi and chestnut was not significantly more common among latex sensitive individuals. No differences between sensitized and non sensitized subjects were. . .

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005646994 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16328735  
TITLE: Kiwellin, a novel protein from kiwi fruit. Purification, biochemical characterization and identification as an allergen\*.  
AUTHOR: Tamburini Maurizio; Cerasuolo Ivana; Carratore Vito; Stanziola Anna Agnese; Zofra Sergio; Romano Luigi; Camardella Laura; Ciardiello M Antonietta  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Protein Biochemistry, C.N.R., Via Pietro Castellino 111, I-80131, Napoli, Italy.. m.tamburini@ibp.cnr.it  
SOURCE: The protein journal, (2005 Nov) Vol. 24, No. 7-8, pp. 423-9.  
Journal code: 101212092. ISSN: 1572-3887.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
OTHER SOURCE: SWISSPROT-P84527  
ENTRY MONTH: 200602  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Dec 2005  
Last Updated on STN: 8 Feb 2006  
Entered Medline: 7 Feb 2006  
TI Kiwellin, a novel protein from kiwi fruit. Purification, biochemical characterization and identification as an allergen\*.  
AB Kiwellin is a novel protein of 28 kDa isolated from kiwi (*Actinidia chinensis*) fruit. It is one of the three most abundant proteins present in the edible part of this fruit. Kiwellin. . . sequence revealed high identity with that previously reported for a 28 kDa protein described as one of the most important kiwi allergens. This observation prompted us to fully characterize this protein. The complete primary structure, elucidated by direct sequencing, indicated that. . . is a cysteine-rich protein. Serological tests and Western Blotting analysis showed that kiwellin is specifically recognized by IgE of patients allergic to kiwi fruit.  
CT \*Actinidia  
Actinidia: CH, chemistry  
Actinidia: GE, genetics  
Actinidia: IM, immunology  
\*Allergens  
Allergens: CH, chemistry  
Allergens: GE, genetics  
Allergens: IM, immunology  
Allergens: IP, isolation & purification  
Amino Acid. . . Plant: ME, metabolism  
\*Fruit  
Fruit: CH, chemistry  
Fruit: IM, immunology  
Humans  
Immunoglobulin E: IM, immunology  
Molecular Sequence Data  
Molecular Weight  
Plant Extracts: CH, chemistry  
Plant Extracts: IM, immunology  
\*Plant Proteins  
Plant Proteins: CH, chemistry  
Plant Proteins: GE, genetics  
Plant Proteins: IM, immunology  
Plant Proteins: . . .  
CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Antigens, Plant); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Plant

Proteins); 0 (kiwellin protein, *Actinidia chinensis*)

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on  
Full Text  
STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:389760 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200510176679  
TITLE: Allergenic potency of kiwi fruit during fruit development.  
AUTHOR(S): Gavrovic-Jankulovic, Marija; Polovic, Natalija; Prsic, Sladjana; Jankov, Ratko M.; Atanaskovic-Markovic, Marina; Vuckovic, Olga; Velickovic, Tanja Cirkovic [Reprint Author]  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Belgrade, Fac Chem, Dept Biochem, Studentski Trg 16, Belgrade, Yugoslavia  
[tcirkov@chem.bg.ac.yu](mailto:tcirkov@chem.bg.ac.yu)  
SOURCE: Food and Agricultural Immunology, (JUN 2005) Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 117-128.  
ISSN: 0954-0105.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: English  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Sep 2005  
Last Updated on STN: 28 Sep 2005

TI Allergenic potency of kiwi fruit during fruit development.  
AB Food allergies, including kiwi fruit **allergy**, have been the subject of extensive research in the last few years. The aim of this study was to examine a possible relationship between the developmental stage of kiwi fruit and its allergenic potency. The protein and allergen patterns of kiwi fruit **extracts** in September, October, November and December fruit in the period from 2000-2002 were analysed. One of the factors that may contribute to the difficulties in proposing well-defined and standardized fruit **extracts** should also be the time of fruit harvesting. In this particular case, when the kiwi fruit was edible throughout November and December, we showed discrepancies in allergen content and potencies both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Two major allergens of kiwi fruit, Act c 1 and Act c 2, mainly accounted for the highest allergenic potential of November kiwi **extract** *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Not only the content of major allergens, but also the ratio of different proteins and the same allergen (Act c 2) change with fruit ripening. These findings should be taken into account during preparation of **extracts** for **allergy diagnosis**.

IT Major Concepts  
Foods; **Allergy** (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Reproductive System (Reproduction); Horticulture (Agriculture)  
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms  
fruit: reproductive system  
IT Diseases  
food allergy: immune system disease, etiology, diagnosis  
Food Hypersensitivity (MeSH)  
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
protein; allergen: allergen  
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
fruit development; kiwi fruit: fruit

ORGN Classifier  
Actinidiaceae 25525  
Super Taxa  
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae  
Organism Name  
Actinidia deliciosa (species) [kiwi fruit (common)]:  
tropical/subtropical fruit crop  
Taxa Notes  
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants  
ORGN Classifier  
Hominidae 86215  
Super Taxa  
Primates; . . .

=> d 15 ibib kwic 40-80

L5 ANSWER 40 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN  
Full Text  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001029032 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11053915  
TITLE: Contact **urticaria** from latex in healthcare workers.  
AUTHOR: Valsecchi R; Leghissa P; Cortinovis R; Cologni L; Pomesano A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Bergamo General Hospital, Bergamo, Italy.  
SOURCE: Dermatology (Basel, Switzerland), (2000) Vol. 201, No. 2, pp. 127-31.  
Journal code: 9203244. ISSN: 1018-8665.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200011  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001  
Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001  
Entered Medline: 21 Nov 2000

TI Contact **urticaria** from latex in healthcare workers.  
AB BACKGROUND: Latex **allergy** is an important medical problem for an increasing number of patients. It has been documented as causing immediate hypersensitivity reactions ranging from mild **urticaria** to life-threatening **anaphylaxis** after cutaneous, mucosal or visceral exposure. Recent studies in northern Europe and the USA suggest that between 2.8 and 16.9% of healthcare workers are affected by latex hypersensitivity type I reactions. OBJECTIVES: To test the prevalence of contact **urticaria** from latex gloves in a group of healthcare workers, to examine the factors associated with latex **allergy** and to evaluate some diagnostic methods used in latex **allergy**. METHODS: A total of 929 employees of the surgical units who used latex gloves on a regular basis, at least. . . a day, were invited to participate in this study including administration of a questionnaire, a prick test with a commercial **extract** of latex, a prick test with latex glove eluate, a use test, RAST and an immunoblotting system; moreover, a prick test with a group of common inhalant allergens and a prick-by-prick test with fresh fruit (banana, kiwi, avocado, chestnut) were employed. RESULTS: Of the 929 staff sent questionnaires, 313 (33.5%) replied; of those who responded, 118 gave. . . hands. Among these 118 workers, 16 refused skin testing and examination of blood, so 102 subjects were studied for latex **allergy**; 21/118 (17.8%) healthcare workers were found to be latex **allergic**. Eighty-one staff members gave a history of hand problems worsened by wearing gloves but were not latex **allergic** on testing. Those healthcare workers who completed the questionnaire and answered negatively (195/313) were not tested for latex **allergy**. Prick tests with the commercial solution were positive in 11 of the 21 subjects studied; prick tests with the eluate. . . hands were present in a high percentage of the workers. CONCLUSION: In this study of healthcare personnel, we found that **allergic** contact **urticaria** from latex was present in 21 workers of the 313 (6.7%) who responded to the questionnaire and of the 102 (20.5%) who were tested for latex **allergy**. Atopy and irritant contact eczema of the hands were frequent in these subjects. Skin prick testing with latex glove eluate. . . particularly immunoblotting, and are biologically more relevant; skin testing with glove eluate must be preferred to testing with a commercial **extract**.

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CT Check Tags: Female; Male  
Adult  
**Dermatitis, Contact: ET, etiology**  
**\*Dermatitis, Occupational: ET, etiology**  
Gloves, Surgical: AE, adverse effects  
**\*Health Personnel**  
Humans  
**\*Latex: AE, adverse effects**  
**\*Latex Hypersensitivity: ET, etiology**  
Middle Aged  
Questionnaires  
Skin Tests  
**\*Urticaria: CI, chemically induced**

L5 ANSWER 41 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000318497 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10859466

TITLE: Lipid transfer protein: a pan-allergen in plant-derived foods that is highly resistant to pepsin digestion.  
 AUTHOR: Asero R; Mistrello G; Roncarolo D; de Vries S C; Gautier M F; Ciurana C L; Verbeek E; Mohammadi T; Knul-Brettlova V; Akkerdaas J H; Bulder I; Aalberse R C; van Ree R  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Ambulatorio di Allergologia, Ospedale Caduti Bollatesi, Bollate, Italy.  
 SOURCE: International archives of allergy and immunology, (2000 May) Vol. 122, No. 1, pp. 20-32.  
 Journal code: 9211652. ISSN: 1018-2438.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200007  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000  
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Aug 2000  
 Entered Medline: 26 Jul 2000  
 AB . . . and to study the role of protein stability in allergenicity.  
 METHODS: Thirty-eight patients with a positive SPT to Rosaceae fruit extracts enriched for LTP were characterized by interview and SPT. To investigate IgE cross-reactivity between Rosaceae and non-Rosaceae LTPs, RAST and RAST inhibition as well as ELISA and ELISA inhibition were performed, using whole food extracts and purified LTPs. Both purified natural LTPs (peach, carrot and broccoli) and *Pichia pastoris* recombinant LTPs (carrot and wheat) were. . . foods, including Gramineae (cereals), Leguminosae (peanut), Juglandaceae (walnut), Anacardiaceae (pistachio), Brassicaceae (broccoli), Umbelliferae (carrot, celery), Solanaceae (tomato), Cucurbitaceae (melon), and Actinidiaceae (kiwi). Binding and inhibition studies with purified natural and recombinant LTPs confirmed their role in this cross-reactivity. Many of these cross-reactivities were accompanied by clinical food allergy, frequently including systemic reactions. Antibody binding to LTP was shown to be resistant to pepsin treatment of whole extract or purified LTP.  
 CONCLUSION: LTP is a pan-allergen with a degree of cross-reactivity comparable to profilin. Due to its extreme. . .

L5 ANSWER 42 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on  
Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:59238 BIOSIS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000059238  
 TITLE: Chemical toxicity of some actinides and lanthanides towards alveolar macrophages: An in vitro study.  
 AUTHOR(S): Lizon, C. [Reprint author]; Fritsch, P.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: CEA/DSV/DRR/SRCA/LRT, 91680, Bruyeres le Chatel, France  
 SOURCE: International Journal of Radiation Biology, (Nov., 1999) Vol. 75, No. 11, pp. 1459-1471. print.  
 CODEN: IJRBE7. ISSN: 0955-3002.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Feb 2000  
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Jan 2002

TI Chemical toxicity of some actinides and lanthanides towards alveolar macrophages: An in vitro study.

AB Purpose: To compare the toxicity of lanthanides (cerium, gadolinium) with actinides (thorium, neptunium, uranium) added in soluble form to rat alveolar macrophage cultures. Materials and methods: The metals were added 1 day after seeding alveolar macrophages extracted by pulmonary lavage, and the metal toxicity was scored 3 days later. Cell death was measured after vital staining to. . . experiments, it was hypothesized that soluble compounds were mainly involved in lanthanide toxicity, whereas insoluble forms were mainly involved in actinide toxicity. Conclusion: This study demonstrates that the toxicity of neptunium and uranium was concomitant with the presence of insoluble forms. . .

IT Major Concepts

Radiation Biology; Toxicology

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

alveolar macrophages: blood and lymphatics, immune system

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

cerium: lanthanide, toxicity; gadolinium: lanthanide, toxicity; neptunium: actinide, toxicity; thorium: actinide, toxicity;

uranium: actinide, toxicity

L5 ANSWER 43 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson  
Full Text

Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:86771 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 278RV  
TITLE: **Allergy** to date fruits: characterization of antigens and allergens of fruits of the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*)  
AUTHOR: Kwaasi A A A (Reprint); Harfi H A; Parhar R S; Al-Sedairy S T; Collison K S; Panzani R C; Al-Mohanna F A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Biol & Med Res, MBC-03, POB 3354, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia (Reprint); King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Biol & Med Res, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia; King Faisal Specialist Hosp & Res Ctr, Dept Med, Paediat Sect Allergy & Clin Immunol, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Lab Rech, Marseille, France  
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Saudi Arabia; France  
SOURCE: ALLERGY, (DEC 1999) Vol. 54, No. 12, pp. 1270-1277.  
ISSN: 0105-4538.  
PUBLISHER: MUNKSGAARD INT PUBL LTD, 35 NORRE SOGADE, PO BOX 2148, DK-1016 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
REFERENCE COUNT: 33  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000  
Last Updated on STN: 2000  
\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*  
TI **Allergy** to date fruits: characterization of antigens and allergens of fruits of the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera L.*)  
AB . . . indicated that dates are allergenic. This study aimed to investigate the antigenic and allergenic potential of date fruits. Methods: Date-fruit extracts from eight cultivars were evaluated in skin prick tests (SPT) in an atopic population, used to produce antisera, analyzed by. . . by ELISA and RAST, and in anti-IgE immunoblot experiments. Results: About 13% of patients were SPT-positive for at least two extracts. SDS-PAGE of whole extracts revealed 15-18 protein bands of 6.5->100 kDa, and Sephadryl S-200 fractions gave distinct peptide bands, RAST and anti-IgE ELISA gave a range of positive results, which could be abrogated when sera were preabsorbed with fruit extracts. IgE immunoblots of different extracts with pooled positive sera revealed different anti-IgE-binding immunoprints. All the positive sera from fruit-allergic and pollen-allergic individuals bound strongly to two anti-IgE reactive bands of 6.5 to 12-14 kDa and 28-33 kDa, respectively, and about 50%. . . to a 54-58-kDa band, Conclusions: These results strongly indicate that 1) date-palm fruit is a potent allergen 2) sera from fruit-allergic as well as pollen-allergic patients recognize common fruit-specific epitopes 3) there is heterogeneity in patient responses to the different extracts..  
ST Author Keywords: **allergy**; dates; fruit-specific epitopes; IgE; palm; *Phoenix dactylifera L.*  
STP KeyWords Plus (R): CROSS-REACTIVITY; KIWI-FRUIT; POLLEN; IGE; IDENTIFICATION; PREVALENCE; COMPONENTS

L5 ANSWER 44 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson  
Full Text

Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:736137 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 241EP  
TITLE: Pollen allergy in peach-allergic patients: Sensitization and cross-reactivity to taxonomically unrelated pollens  
AUTHOR: Cuesta-Herranz J (Reprint); Lazaro M; Martinez A; Figueredo E; Palacios R; de-Las-Heras M; Martinez J  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Autonoma Madrid, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Dept Allergy, Servicio Alergia, C Reyes Catolicos 2, Madrid 28040, Spain (Reprint); Bial Aristegui, Dept Res & Dev,

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Bilbao, Spain; Univ Autonoma Madrid, Fundacion Jimenex Diaz, Dept Allergy, Servicio Alergia, Madrid 28040, Spain  
SOURCE: Spain  
JOURNAL OF ALLERGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY, (SEP 1999)  
Vol. 104, No. 3, Part 1, pp. 688-694.

PUBLISHER: ISSN: 0091-6749.  
MOSBY, INC, 11830 WESTLINE INDUSTRIAL DR, ST LOUIS, MO  
63146-3318 USA.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 35

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1999

Last Updated on STN: 1999  
\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

TI Pollen allergy in peach-allergic patients: Sensitization and cross-reactivity to taxonomically unrelated pollens

AB Background: Fruit allergy has been attributed to cross-reactive IgE to pollens and has been associated with a particular pollen sensitization.

Objective: The aim of the study was to evaluate sensitization to several taxonomically unrelated pollens in peach- and pollen-allergic patients and to study cross-reactivity between them.

Methods: One hundred sixty-five patients were evaluated: 70 peach-allergic patients together with 95 pollen-allergic patients (control group). Pollen skin tests in duplicate were performed to 5 grasses, 8 trees, and 7 weeds. Cross-reactivity between . . . were also carried out after preadsorption of the sera with purified natural profilin.

Results: The skin test results revealed that peach-allergic patients frequently reacted to most pollens-grasses, weeds, and trees-even when some of these are not found in our geographic area. . . . There was a statistically significant increase in sensitization frequency to most trees and weeds, with a statistically higher occurrence of asthma (odds ratio 2.98, 95% confidence interval 1.46-6.09). Inhibition test results provided evidence that taxonomically unrelated grasses, weeds, and trees produced various and substantial degrees of inhibition in specific IgE to peach and that the peach extract elicited strong inhibitions to those pollens. Profilin was found to be a relevant cross-reactive antigen in these patients.

Conclusion: The results of this study provide evidence that peach allergy is linked to sensitization to several taxonomically unrelated pollens. This is attributable to the ubiquitous nature of the IgE binding.

ST Author Keywords: fruit allergy; peach; allergy; food pollen; cross-reactivity; profilin; carbohydrate determinants

STP KeyWords Plus (R): BIRCH-POLLEN; SUNFLOWER POLLEN; KIWI-FRUIT; IDENTIFICATION; PROFILIN; SENSITIVITY; POLLINOSIS; MELON; APPLE; IGE

L5 ANSWER 45 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999414173 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10482846

TITLE: Cross-reactions in the latex-fruit syndrome: A relevant role of chitinases but not of complex asparagine-linked glycans.

AUTHOR: Diaz-Perales A; Collada C; Blanco C; Sanchez-Monge R; Carrillo T; Aragoncillo C; Salcedo G

CORPORATE SOURCE: Unidad de Bioquimica, Departamento de Biotecnologia, E.T.S. Ingenieros Agronomos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid, Spain.

SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1999 Sep Vol. 104, No. 3 Pt 1, pp. 681-7.  
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
199910

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jan 2000

Last Updated on STN: 11 Jan 2000

Entered Medline: 27 Oct 1999

AB . . . banana. OBJECTIVE: We sought to evaluate the potential role of chitinases and complex glycans as cross-reactive determinants linked to latex-food allergy. METHODS: Extracts from 20 different plant foods and from latex were obtained. These preparations were immunodetected with

anticomplex glycans and antichitinase sera raised in rabbits, as well as with sera from patients with latex-fruit **allergy** and sera from patients **allergic** to latex without food **allergy**. Immunoblot inhibition assays were carried out by using a purified class I chitinase from avocado or latex **extract** as inhibitors. RESULTS: Reactive proteins of approximately 30 to 45 kd (putative class I chitinases) were recognized by both specific polyclonal antibodies to chitinases and sera from patients with latex-fruit **allergy** in chestnut, cherimoya, passion fruit, kiwi, papaya, mango, tomato, and flour wheat **extracts**. Prs a 1, the major allergen and class I chitinase from avocado, and the latex **extract** strongly or fully inhibited IgE binding by these components when tested in immunoblot inhibition assays. Additional bands of 16 to . . . the antichitinase serum but not with the patients' pooled sera. The putative 30- to 45-kd chitinases present in different food **extracts** did not react with a pool of sera from subjects **allergic** to latex but not to fruit. Very different immunodetection patterns were produced with the anticomplex glycan serum and the sera from **allergic** patients. CONCLUSIONS: Putative class I chitinases seem to be relevant cross-reactive components in foods associated with the latex-fruit syndrome, but do not play a specific role in **allergy** to latex but not to fruit. Cross-reactive carbohydrate determinants are not important structures in the context of latex-fruit cross-sensitization.

CT . . . \*Food Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology

Fruit: AE, adverse effects

\*Fruit: IM, immunology

Humans

Latex Hypersensitivity: BL, blood

\*Latex Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology

Plant Extracts: AN, analysis

Polysaccharides: CH, chemistry

\*Polysaccharides: IM, immunology

Rabbits

Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Syndrome

CN 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Polysaccharides); EC 3.2.1.14 (Chitinase)

L5 ANSWER 46 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on  
Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:278683 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900278683

TITLE: Antigen-specific sulphidoleukotriene production in patients with **allergy** to latex.

AUTHOR(S): Sanchez, G.; Vila, L.; Sanz, Maria L. [Reprint author]; Dieguez, I.; Oehling, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Allergology and Clinical Immunology, University Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, University of Navarra, E-31080, Pamplona, Spain

SOURCE: Allergologie, (Feb., 1999) Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 139-143. print.

CODEN: ALLRDI. ISSN: 0344-5062.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jul 1999

Last Updated on STN: 28 Jul 1999

TI Antigen-specific sulphidoleukotriene production in patients with **allergy** to latex.

AB . . . 10.7%) among health care population working with clinical equipment. Cross-reactivity of this allergen with some kind of fruits (banana, chestnut, kiwi, etc.) has been proven. In this work, the antigen-specific in vitro sulphidoleukotriene in patients with **allergy** to latex is studied. Ten patients with **allergy** to latex were selected. Eight pollen allergic patients were included as atopic controls, and 12 subjects with no pathology as healthy controls. We used two latex **extracts**, one prepared in our laboratory (by means of PBS extraction) and another one supplied by Ifidesa-Aristegui (Bilbao, Spain). We found no significant between both **extracts** regarding their behaviour in skin tests (intradermal and prick), and antigen-dependent sulphidoleukotriene (sLT) production (CAST). The group of patients with **allergy** to latex showed an antigen-specific sulphidoleukotriene production significantly higher than the healthy controls ( $p < 0.0001$ ) and pollen-allergic controls ( $P < 0.0001$ ). The differences observed regarding

antigen-specific histamine release between patients and both control groups were also significant. . . found in antigen-specific sLT production and antigen-specific histamine release between the group of healthy controls and the group of pollen allergic controls ( $p < 0.05$ ). A positive and significant correlation was observed ( $r = 0.84$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) between antigen-specific sLT. . .  $< 0.001$ ). Through the results obtained, we consider that antigen-specific sLT determination is a useful technique for the diagnosis of **allergy** to latex.

IT Major Concepts  
    **Allergy** (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)  
IT Diseases  
    atopy: immune system disease  
    Hypersensitivity (MeSH)  
IT Diseases  
    latex allergy: immune system disease  
    Latex Hypersensitivity (MeSH)  
IT Diseases  
    pollen allergy: immune system disease  
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
    antigen-specific sulphidoleukotriene: production; IgE [immunoglobulin E]

L5 ANSWER 47 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson  
Full Text

Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:133806 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 164BU  
TITLE: Risk factors for inter **allergy** in subjects affected with spina bifida  
AUTHOR: Bernardini R (Reprint); Novembre E; Veltroni M; Cianferoni A; Mercurella A; Danti D A; Vierucci A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Florence, Ctr Allerrgol Clin Pediat 3, Azienda Meyer, Via Luca Giordano 13, I-50132 Florence, Italy (Reprint); Univ Florence, Ctr Allerrgol Clin Pediat 3, Azienda Meyer, I-50132 Florence, Italy; Osped Gen, Dipartimento Chirurg Pediat, Vicenza, Italy; Azienda Meyer, Dipartimento Chirurg Pediat, Florence, Italy  
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Italy  
SOURCE: RIVISTA ITALIANA DI PEDIATRIA-ITALIAN JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS, (OCT 1998) Vol. 24, No. 5, pp. 981-986.  
ISSN: 0390-671X.  
PUBLISHER: PACINI EDITORE, VIA DELLA GHERARDESCA-ZONA INDUSTRIALE OSPEDALETTO, 56121 PISA, ITALY.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
LANGUAGE: Italian  
REFERENCE COUNT: 25  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1999  
Last Updated on STN: 1999

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

TI Risk factors for inter **allergy** in subjects affected with spina bifida  
AB Objectives: this study was carried out to determine risk factors for latex **allergy** in patients affected with spina bifida (SB).  
Methods: fiftynine consecutive subjects affected with SE, besides answering a questionnaire, underwent a. . . of total serum IgE (PRIST), SPTs to common aero and food allergens, skin tests (prick + prick) with fresh foods (kiwi, pear, orange, almond, pineapple, apple, tomato, banana), and RAST to the same foods which were tested by a prick +. Sixteen patients (27%) presented elevated serum IgE levels and 18 (30%) had one or more positive SPT with the commercial extracts of aero and/or food allergens. Tomato, kiwi and pear were the most common skin test (prick + prick) positive foods while tomato, orange and banana were the. . . to aero allergens, one or more positive prick + prick to fresh foods, a positive prick + prick to tomato, kiwi, pear and orange, a positive RAST to ananas and the presence of a more elevated number of operations were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) associated with latex **allergy**.  
ST Author Keywords: spina bifida; latex; risk factors; **allergy**  
STP KeyWords Plus (R): LATEX ALLERGY; CHILDREN; HYPERSENSITIVITY; PREVALENCE; FREQUENCY; FEATURES

L5 ANSWER 48 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN  
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999012203 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9796111  
 TITLE: Food and food additives hypersensitivity in adult asthmatics. II. Oral allergy syndrome in adult asthmatic with or without Japanese cedar hay fever.  
 AUTHOR: Arai Y; Ogawa C; Ohtomo M; Sano Y; Ito K  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Allergy and Respiratory Medicine, Doai Memorial Hospital.  
 SOURCE: Arerugi = [Allergy], (1998 Aug) Vol. 47, No. 8, pp. 715-9.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Japan  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199812  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jan 1999  
 Last Updated on STN: 2 Jul 2001  
 Entered Medline: 22 Dec 1998  
 TI Food and food additives hypersensitivity in adult asthmatics. II. Oral allergy syndrome in adult asthmatic with or without Japanese cedar hay fever.  
 AB OBJECTS: The aim of this study was to investigate whether oral allergy syndrome (OAS) in Japan has a particular association with Japanese cedar (JC) hay fever and which kinds of food allergen cause OAS. SUBJECTS AND METHOD: The questionnaire was answered by 463 adult asthmatics. Each patient was submitted to skin scratch tests with fresh foods and commercial food extracts. RESULTS: Of the 463 patients 45 (9.7%) were diagnosed as OAS. The foods, which most often provoked a reaction, were in order of frequency, melon, kiwi, crab and shrimp. The prevalence of OAS was higher in patients with JC hay fever than without JC hay fever..  
 CT Check Tags: Female; Male  
 Adult  
 Aged  
 Aged, 80 and over  
 Allergens  
 Animals  
 \*Asthma: CO, complications  
 Brachyura  
 Decapoda (Crustacea)  
 English Abstract  
 \*Food Hypersensitivity: CO, complications  
 Fruit  
 Humans  
 Japan  
 Middle Aged  
 Questionnaires  
 \*Rhinitis, Allergic, Seasonal: CO, complications  
 Trees

L5 ANSWER 49 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN  
Full Text  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999152832 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10028478  
 TITLE: Further characterization of IgE-binding antigens in kiwi, with particular emphasis on glycoprotein allergens.  
 AUTHOR: Fahlbusch B; Rudeschko O; Schumann C; Steurich F; Henzgen M; Schlenvoigt G; Jager L  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Clinical Immunology, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena, Germany.  
 SOURCE: Journal of investigational allergology & clinical immunology : official organ of the International Association of Allergy (INTERASMA) and Sociedad Latinoamericana de Alergia e Inmunologia, (1998 Nov-Dec) Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 325-32.  
 Journal code: 9107858. ISSN: 1018-9068.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Spain  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199906  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jul 1999  
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 2002

Entered Medline: 25 Jun 1999

TI Further characterization of IgE-binding antigens in kiwi, with particular emphasis on glycoprotein allergens.

AB Fruit allergy is frequently associated with birch pollinosis. The aim of this study was to investigate which kiwi allergens were involved in subjects allergic to fruit alone and in patients allergic to both fruit and birch pollen. Sera of nine patients (five with both kiwi and birch pollen allergy and four with isolated kiwi allergy) were studied by immunoblot of kiwi extract. Eight of the nine sera reacted with the 30 kDa protein. Furthermore, IgE-binding proteins were seen at approximately 23 kDa. . . kDa and 80 kDa (four sera), and > 80 kDa (two sera). One serum showed no IgE binding to any kiwi allergen. The 30 kDa is the major allergen in kiwi and was purified by anion-exchange chromatography and characterized by isoelectrofocusing and amino acid sequencing. The comparison of its partial amino acid sequence with data from the Swiss Protein Bank revealed that this protein is actinidine. The carbohydrate structures in kiwi and birch pollen extracts were investigated with seven lectins. On kiwi blot, Aleuria aurantia agglutinin showed strong reactivity (indicating fucose residues) to the components of 35 to 92 kDa, while concanavalin. . . The presence of IgE against carbohydrate structures was determined by means of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) after periodate treatment of kiwi extract. The IgE binding was reduced by periodate treatment of kiwi coated microtiter plates, but not by sera reacting exclusively with the 30 kDa protein. Furthermore, selected sera were treated with proteinase K-digested kiwi and birch pollen extracts as the sources of crossreactive carbohydrate determinants. In accordance with the results of sodium periodate treatment, significant levels of anti-cross-reactive carbohydrate determinant IgE were found in sera from patients allergic to both kiwi and birch pollen. Our results show that the major allergen for kiwi allergy is the 30 kDa protein and additionally that the cross-reaction between kiwi and birch pollen allergy is mainly due to carbohydrate moieties.

CT chemistry

\*Glycoproteins: IM, immunology

Humans

Immunoblotting

\*Immunoglobulin E: IM, immunology

Immunoglobulin E: ME, metabolism

Lectins: ME, metabolism

Molecular Sequence Data

Plant Extracts: CH, chemistry

Plant Extracts: IM, immunology

Plant Lectins

Pollen: CH, chemistry

Pollen: IM, immunology

Trees

CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Carbohydrates); 0 (Glycoproteins); 0 (Lectins); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Plant Lectins)

L5 ANSWER 50 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on  
Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:181059 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800181059

TITLE: Determination and characterization of cross-reacting allergens in latex, avocado, banana, and kiwi fruit.

AUTHOR(S): Moeller, M.; Kayma, M.; Vieluf, D.; Paschke, A.; Steinhart, H. [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Hamburg, Inst. Biochem. Food Chem., Dep. Food Chem., Grindelallee 117, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany

SOURCE: Allergy (Copenhagen); (March, 1998) Vol. 53, No. 3, pp. 289-296. print.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Apr 1998

Last Updated on STN: 20 Apr 1998

TI Determination and characterization of cross-reacting allergens in latex, avocado, banana, and kiwi fruit.

AB Sera of 11 patients were used to characterize allergens in kiwi fruit, latex, avocado, and banana by SDS-PAGE/immunoblotting and to determine

cross-reactions between these allergen extracts in EAST inhibition and immunoblot inhibition. By SDS-PAGE/immunoblotting, allergens with apparent molecular weights of 21, 38, 40, and 42 kDa were visualized in latex extract. In avocado extract, IgE-binding components of 27, 43, 52, 58, 65, 75, and 88 kDa were to be seen, whereas, in banana extract, a 40-kDa protein showed strong IgE binding. Furthermore, allergens of 52, 58, 88, and 94 kDa were detected in the extract of banana. Cross-reactions between these allergen extracts were determined by EAST inhibition. Immunoblot inhibition demonstrated that almost all IgE-reactive bands in nitrocellulose blotted latex, avocado, and banana extracts and two components of 43 and 67 kDa in kiwi fruit shared common IgE epitopes.

IT Major Concepts  
    Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms  
    serum: blood and lymphatics

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

ORGN Classifier

    Actinidiaceae 25525

Super Taxa

    Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae

Organism Name

    Kiwi

Taxa Notes

    Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

ORGN Classifier

    Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

    Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism

L5 ANSWER 51 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998194168 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9532974

TITLE: Latex allergy in operating room nurses.

AUTHOR: Mace S R; Sussman G L; Liss G; Stark D F; Beezhold D; Thompson R; Kelly K

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

SOURCE: Annals of allergy, asthma & immunology : official publication of the American College of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology, (1998 Mar) Vol. 80, No. 3, pp. 252-6.  
Journal code: 9503580. ISSN: 1081-1206.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199804

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Apr 1998

Last Updated on STN: 22 Apr 1998

Entered Medline: 16 Apr 1998

TI Latex allergy in operating room nurses.

AB OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence of allergy to natural rubber latex and potential crossreacting foods in operating room nurses. METHOD: Two hundred forty-seven operating room nurses completed a latex allergy questionnaire. They were questioned about symptoms of latex reactivity and about other allergies particularly to foods that may crossreact with latex. Informed consent was obtained and skin prick testing was performed with natural rubber latex and five latex extracts representing low (0.08 to 0.25 microgram/mL) and high (18 to 106 micrograms/mL) natural rubber latex protein gloves. Skin prick tests were done with four potentially crossreacting foods (banana, avocado, kiwi, and potato), saline, and histamine controls. RESULTS: One hundred thirty-five (54.7%) nurses described allergic symptoms they attributed to latex exposure. Of these 12 (4.9%) tested positive to latex extracts alone, 12 (4.9%) tested positive to food extracts alone, and 5 (2.0%) tested positive to both latex and crossreactive foods. Three of the 17 (17.6%) nurses testing positive. . . skin test-positive patients with a 70.6% sensitivity. CONCLUSION: Of the nurses tested, 6.9% had positive skin prick tests to latex extracts; 17.6% of these were asymptomatic and 29.4% had associated food positive skin prick tests.

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Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:278121 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800278121  
TITLE: Combination of energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry and autoradiography for physico-chemical characterization of inhaled actinide oxide.  
AUTHOR(S): Massiot, Philippe [Reprint author]; Lizon, Celine; Bailly, Isabelle; Le Foll, Ludovic; Rateau, Gerard; Fritsch, Paul  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Radiotoxicol., CEA/DSV/DRR/SRCA, BP12, 91680 Bruyeres le Chatel, France  
SOURCE: Journal of Trace and Microprobe Techniques, (May, 1998)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: English  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jun 1998  
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jun 1998  
TI Combination of energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry and autoradiography for physico-chemical characterization of inhaled actinide oxide.  
AB . . developed a technique using combined light and electron microscopy to characterize both alpha activity and the chemical composition of inhaled actinide oxides. Rats were exposed to industrial (U, Pu)O<sub>2</sub> aerosols, and the alveolar macrophages were extracted 3 days after inhalation by pulmonary lavage. The distribution of the alpha activity per particle was measured on autoradiographs using. . .  
IT Major Concepts  
Methods and Techniques  
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms  
alveolar macrophages: blood and lymphatics, immune system  
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
actinide oxides: alpha activity, inhaled, physio-chemical characterization

L5 ANSWER 53 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998277526 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9615299  
TITLE: Kiwi allergens and their cross-reactivity with birch, rye, timothy, and mugwort pollen.  
AUTHOR: Rudeschko O; Fahlbusch B; Steurich F; Schlenvoigt G; Jager L  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Clinical Immunology, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany.  
SOURCE: Journal of investigational allergology & clinical immunology : official organ of the International Association of Asthma (INTERASMA) and Sociedad Latinoamericana de Alergia e Inmunologia, (1998 Mar-Apr)  
Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 78-84.  
Journal code: 9107858. ISSN: 1018-9068.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199808  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Aug 1998  
Last Updated on STN: 17 Aug 1998  
Entered Medline: 3 Aug 1998  
TI Kiwi allergens and their cross-reactivity with birch, rye, timothy, and mugwort pollen.  
AB In order to study kiwi allergens and examine their cross-reactivity to birch, rye, timothy, and mugwort pollen, immunoblot and enzyme immunoassay (EIA) inhibition tests were performed with self-prepared kiwi extract. For the investigations, the sera of 22 kiwi-allergic patients were used, which were characterized by radioallergosorbent (RAST) measurements for kiwi, birch pollen, and apple with commercial allergen disks. The RAST values for kiwi were compared with those obtained by self-prepared kiwi extract disks. In the RAST, the allergen potency of this extract was found to be very similar to that of the commercial extracts. This extract was able to bind immunoglobulin E from

kiwi-allergic patients in the immunoblots and EIA. Immunoblot results revealed a broad spectrum of IgE specificities; 12 allergens were identified within . . . and mugwort pollen, while two (25 and 30 kDa) were not inhibited homologously or by pollen. EIA inhibition additionally revealed kiwi-specific allergens. Three proteins of the kiwi extract (25, 30 and 43 kDa) were considered to contain a carbohydrate moiety. Profilin seems to be relevant in cross-reactivity of kiwi allergens.

CT . . . \*Contractile Proteins  
Cross Reactions  
Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel  
\*Food Hypersensitivity  
\*Fruit: IM, immunology  
Humans  
Immunoblotting  
Immunoenzyme Techniques  
Microfilament Proteins: IM, immunology  
Plant Extracts: IM, immunology  
Plants, Medicinal  
Poaceae: IM, immunology  
\*Pollen: IM, immunology  
Profilins  
Radioallergosorbent Test  
Secale cereale: IM, immunology  
CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Contractile Proteins); 0 (Microfilament Proteins); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Profilins)

L5 ANSWER 54 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson  
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Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:803289 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: YC866  
TITLE: Latex allergy: symptoms and indications for treatment  
AUTHOR: Leynadier F (Reprint); Mounedji N; Pecquet C; Chabane M H;  
Levy D A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: HOP ROTHSCHILD, CTR ALLERGIE, SERV MED INTERNE, 33 BLVD  
PICPUS, F-75571 PARIS 12, FRANCE (Reprint)  
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: FRANCE  
SOURCE: REVUE FRANCAISE D ALLERGOLOGIE ET D IMMUNOLOGIE CLINIQUE,  
(SEP 1997) Vol. 37, No. 5, pp. 556-561.  
ISSN: 0335-7457.  
PUBLISHER: EXPANSION SCI FRANCAISE, 31 BLVD LATOUR MAUBOURG, 75007  
PARIS, FRANCE.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
FILE SEGMENT: CLIN  
LANGUAGE: French  
REFERENCE COUNT: 43  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1997  
Last Updated on STN: 1997

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

TI Latex allergy: symptoms and indications for treatment  
AB . . . operating rooms or intensive care units and 30 to more than 50 per cent of multi-operated children present an immediate **allergy** to Hevea brasiliensis lates proteins (NLP) : usually presenting in the form of contact **urticaria**, angioneurotic oedema, **conjunctivitis**, **rhinitis** and **asthma**, or more rarely anaphylactic shock, particularly intraoperative. The diagnosis of NLP **allergy** is based on the clinical history, immediate skin tests with one or preferably two NLP **extracts** and specific IgE assay. A provocation test using a glove is sometimes necessary in atypical **dermatitis** of the hands. Cutaneous sensitisation to the avocado, banana, papaya, chestnut and **kiwi** fruit is frequent (approximately 40 to 65 % of casts) in subjects **allergic** to NLP, whether or not they are atopic. In nonatopic subjects, allergies to other foods are much rarer than in atopic subjects without NLP **allergy**. The role of epitopes or profilins common to NLP and to certain foods is likely. As specific IgE is able to recognize almost 60 of the 240 NLP proteins, cross-allergy with foods and the definition of major NLP allergens (especially hevein or rubber elongation factor) are still controversial. Permanent elimination of NLP from the **allergic** subject's environment remains the only effective treatment, in the case of occupational disease, because of the risk of deterioration of . . .  
ST Author Keywords: latex; anaphylactic shock; surgery; food **allergy**

L5 ANSWER 55 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97259397 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9105517  
TITLE: Allergenic properties of kiwi-fruit extract: cross-reactivity between kiwi-fruit and birch-pollen allergens.  
AUTHOR: Voitenko V; Poulsen L K; Nielsen L; Norgaard A;  
Bindslev-Jensen C; Skov P S  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Allergy Unit, IIR, RHIMA, National University Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark.  
SOURCE: Allergy, (1997 Feb) Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 136-43.  
Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199706  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Jun 1997  
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999  
Entered Medline: 11 Jun 1997  
TI Allergenic properties of kiwi-fruit extract: cross-reactivity between kiwi-fruit and birch-pollen allergens.  
AB Our investigation aimed to produce and characterize a kiwi extract and to use this extract to investigate a possible cross-reactivity with birch pollen. Kiwi was extracted in two buffers: phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and borate-buffered saline (BBS). Extraction in BBS produced a double amount of protein, and a more stable extract. Tandem crossed-immunoelectrophoresis showed that the BBS and PBS extracts had several common, but also a few individual, proteins. The mixture of both extracts was assumed to represent the most complete allergen extract. The allergenic properties of the kiwi extract were investigated by immunoblotting (IB), RAST, and histamine-release (HR) test in 15 birch-pollen-allergic patients (eight of them with clinical kiwi allergy) and one with clinical monoallergy to kiwi. All eight birch-pollen-allergic patients with kiwi allergy and the kiwi-monoallergic patient were positive in kiwi IB binding most frequently to proteins of 10-12 and 20-25 kDa. With our extract, RAST was positive in four kiwi-allergic and one non-kiwi-allergic patient, whereas the HR test was positive in five kiwi-allergic patients and negative in all non-kiwi-allergic patients. RAST and IB inhibition demonstrated cross-reactivity between birch-pollen and kiwi allergens due to a 10-12 kDa protein. In conclusion, a kiwi extract with allergenic properties was produced, and, by the methods used, cross-reactivity was demonstrated between birch-pollen and kiwi allergens.  
CT Adult  
Allergens: CH, chemistry  
\*Allergens: IM, immunology  
Cross Reactions  
Fruit: CH, chemistry  
\*Fruit: IM, immunology  
Humans  
Immunoblotting  
Middle Aged  
Plant Extracts: CH, chemistry  
Plant Extracts: IM, immunology  
Pollen: CH, chemistry  
\*Pollen: IM, immunology  
Radioallergosorbent Test  
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't  
Trees  
CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Plant Extracts)

L5 ANSWER 56 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97351768 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9208050  
TITLE: Allergens from Brazil nut: immunochemical characterization.  
AUTHOR: Bartolome B; Mendez J D; Armentia A; Vallverdu A; Palacios R  
CORPORATE SOURCE: R&D Department, IFIDESA-ARISTEGUI, Bilbao, Spain..

SOURCE: im000001@sarenet.es  
Allergologia et immunopathologia, (1997 May-Jun) Vol. 25,  
No. 3, pp. 135-44.  
Journal code: 0370073. ISSN: 0301-0546.

PUB. COUNTRY: Spain  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199708  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Sep 1997  
Last Updated on STN: 8 Sep 1997  
Entered Medline: 26 Aug 1997

AB . . . the consumption of tropical nuts in the Northern Hemisphere during the last years, has evolved in a simultaneous enhancement of allergic IgE mediated (Hypersensitivity type 1) reported cases produced by this kind of food. The Brazil nut is the seed of . . . bean, oilseed rape) in order to enrich the nutritional quality of them. The case of a patient with serious clinical allergic symptoms (vomiting, diarrhoea and loss of consciousness) caused by oral contact with the Brazil nut, is presented. The patient gave a positive Skin Prick Test response to Brazil nut, kiwi and hazelnut extracts, and negative to regionally specific aeroallergens and other food extracts. The patient serum showed a high level of specific IgE by RAST to Brazil nut (> 17.5 PRU/ml, Class 4), . . . and significative levels to hazelnut, and mustard. In vitro immunological studies (SDS-Immunoblotting and IEF-Immunoblotting) revealed IgE-binding proteins present in the extract. It was shown that not only the heavy (Mr 9) and light (Mr 4) subunits of the known allergenic 2. . . at least one of the beta-subunits (Mr approximately 21) of the 12 S Brazil nut globulin, hitherto never involved in allergic problems, showed a strong IgE-binding capacity.

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STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:360844 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799652777  
TITLE: Characterization of allergens in kiwi fruit and detection of cross-reactivities with allergens of birch pollen and related fruit allergens.  
AUTHOR(S): Moller, M.; Paschke, A.; Vieluf, D.; Kayma, M.; Vieths, S.; Steinhart, H. [Reprint author]  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Hamburg, Inst. Biochemistry Food Chemistry, Grindelallee 117, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany  
SOURCE: Food and Agricultural Immunology, (1997) Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 107-121.  
ISSN: 0954-0105.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 1997

Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 1997

TI Characterization of allergens in kiwi fruit and detection of cross-reactivities with allergens of birch pollen and related fruit allergens.

AB The sera of 29 patients who suffered from pollen-related food hypersensitivities and complained of allergic reactions to kiwi fruit and other tropical fruits were tested for specific IgE antibodies against kiwi fruit, apple, carrot, celery and birch pollen using an enzyme allergosorbent test (EAST). In 20 sera, specific IgE antibodies were detected against all five extracts. Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis/immunoblot of kiwi fruit extract revealed two major allergens with molecular weights of approximately 43 and 67 kDa. In EAST inhibition assays, cross-reactivities between kiwi fruit, apple, birch pollen and, to a lesser degree, carrot and celery were demonstrated. The cross-reactivities seen between kiwi fruit, birch pollen and apple were not caused by the major allergen of birch pollen (Bet v 1). Allergens with molecular weights of approximately 68 kDa in birch pollen and 67 kDa in apple cross-reacted with the allergens of kiwi fruit, as demonstrated by immunoblot-inhibition. Profilins, which are known plant pan-allergens, do not seem to be relevant allergens in kiwi fruit.

IT Major Concepts

**Allergy** (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Foods; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
ALLERGEN CROSS-REACTIVITIES; ALLERGY; ANALYTICAL METHOD; BIRCH POLLEN ALLERGENS; CHARACTERIZATION; DIAGNOSTIC METHOD; ELECTROPHORESIS; ENZYME ALLERGOSORBENT TEST; FOODS; FRUIT; FRUIT ALLERGENS; IGE; IMMUNOBLOT; IMMUNOGLOBULIN E; KIWI FRUIT ALLERGENS; PATIENT

ORGN Classifier  
Actinidiaceae 25525  
Super Taxa  
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae  
Organism Name  
kiwi fruit  
Taxa Notes  
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

ORGN Classifier  
Hominidae 86215  
Super Taxa  
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

L5 ANSWER 58 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96411753 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8810306  
TITLE: Identification, cloning, and sequence of a major allergen (Hev b 5) from natural rubber latex (*Hevea brasiliensis*).  
AUTHOR: Slater J E; Vedvick T; Arthur-Smith A; Trybul D E; Kekwick R G  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for the Molecular Mechanisms of Disease Research, Children's Research Institute, Children's National Medical Center, Washington, D. C. 20010, USA.  
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI 29428 (NIAID)  
SOURCE: The Journal of biological chemistry, (1996 Oct 11) Vol. 271, No. 41, pp. 25394-9.  
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-U42640  
ENTRY MONTH: 199611  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996  
Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 1996  
Entered Medline: 19 Nov 1996

AB Proteins in commercial latex products, derived from the rubber tree *Hevea brasiliensis*, cause **anaphylaxis** in susceptible individuals, especially health care workers and children with spina bifida. To identify latex allergens, we utilized IgE from the serum of a latex-allergic health care worker to screen a cDNA library from *Hevea* latex. The identified cDNA clone, cDNA Hev b 5, encodes an open reading frame of 163 peptide residues. Hybridization analysis of cDNA Hev b 5 with RNA extracted from *Hevea* tissue indicates that the full-length transcript is about 1000 bases. The nucleotide and deduced protein sequences have significant homology to sequences from kiwi and potato, which are known to cause allergic reactions in some latex-allergic patients. Fifty-six percent of spina bifida patients and 92% of health care workers with latex allergy have IgE specific to the protein encoded by cDNA Hev b 5. A monoclonal antibody raised from a mouse immunized.

CT biosynthesis  
Allergens: CH, chemistry  
Allergens: IM, immunology  
Amino Acid Sequence  
Animals  
Antibodies, Monoclonal  
Base Sequence  
Blotting, Western  
Child  
Cloning, Molecular  
Dermatitis, Contact  
Gene Library

Health Personnel  
Humans  
Immunoglobulin E: BL, blood  
\*Latex: IM, immunology  
Mice  
Mice, Inbred BALB C  
Molecular.

L5 ANSWER 59 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96411752 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8810305  
TITLE: A novel acidic allergen, Hev b 5, in latex. Purification, cloning and characterization.  
AUTHOR: Akasawa A; Hsieh L S; Martin B M; Liu T; Lin Y  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Allergenic Products and Parasitology, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, Maryland 20852, USA.  
SOURCE: The Journal of biological chemistry, (1996 Oct 11) Vol. 271, No. 41, pp. 25389-93.  
JOURNAL code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-U51631  
ENTRY MONTH: 199611  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996  
Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 1996  
Entered Medline: 19 Nov 1996

AB Latex allergy is recognized as a serious health problem among health care workers and children with spina bifida. A number of IgE-reactive . in the cytoplasm of laticifer cells of rubber trees (*Hevea brasiliensis*) is demonstrated to be a potent allergen in eliciting allergic reactions in humans. This protein, with pI = 3.5, has a molecular mass of 16 kDa with a blocked N terminus and an unusual amino acid composition. This acidic protein was found in extracts prepared from latex gloves, which were shown to be allergenic. The purified protein elicits histamine release from human basophils passively sensitized with serum from latex-allergic individuals in a dose-dependent manner. From a latex cDNA library, the cDNA coding for this protein was isolated and sequenced. The deduced amino acid sequence shows a high degree of homology to another acidic protein identified in kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa* var. *deliciosa*). The sequence homology (47% sequence identity) between these two acidic proteins suggests a molecular explanation for the high frequency of fruit hypersensitivity in latex-allergic patients.

CT Allergens: PD, pharmacology  
Amino Acid Sequence  
Base Sequence  
\*Basophils: DE, drug effects  
Basophils: IM, immunology  
Child  
Cloning, Molecular  
DNA Primers  
Dermatitis, Contact  
Fruit  
Health Personnel  
Histamine Release: DE, drug effects  
Humans  
Immunization, Passive  
Immunoglobulin E  
Latex: AE, adverse effects  
Latex: . . .

L5 ANSWER 60 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97093620 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8939157  
TITLE: Identification of a 60 kd cross-reactive allergen in pollen and plant-derived food.  
AUTHOR: Heiss S; Fischer S; Muller W D; Weber B; Hirschwehr R;

CORPORATE SOURCE: Spitzauer S; Kraft D; Valenta R  
Institute of General and Experimental Pathology, AKH,  
University of Vienna, Austria.  
SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1996 Nov)  
Vol. 98, No. 5 Pt 1, pp. 938-47.  
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
OTHER SOURCE: SWISSPROT-P01006  
ENTRY MONTH: 199701  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 1997  
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1997  
Entered Medline: 13 Jan 1997

AB BACKGROUND: Cross-reactive IgE antibodies were found to be responsible for allergic reactions in patients allergic to pollen on ingestion of food (oral allergy syndrome). So far, the major birch pollen allergen Bet v 1 and birch profilin (Bet v 2) were identified as. . . In this study we attempted to identify additional cross-reactive plant allergens, which could be responsible for food intolerance in patients allergic to pollen. METHODS: Monoclonal antibodies specific for the major mugwort pollen allergen, Art v 1, representing a 60 kd glycoprotein,. . . to components of a similar molecular weight present in different pollen (birch, timothy grass), fruit (apple, peanuts), and vegetable (celery) extracts and reduced IgE binding to apple, kiwi, and celery as determined by RAST inhibitions. CONCLUSION: A cross-reactive plant panallergen, possibly identical to the major mugwort pollen allergen,. . . which is distinct from Bet v 1 and profilin and hence may represent a novel cross-reactive allergen in the oral allergy syndrome.

L5 ANSWER 61 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson  
Full Text

Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:289552 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: WP726  
TITLE: Latex allergy in children: 8 cases report  
AUTHOR: Bernardini R (Reprint); Novembre E; Brizzi I; Bertini G;  
Mezzetti P; Vierucci A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV FLORENCE, OSPED A MEYER, CLIN PEDIAT 3, SERV ALLERGOL  
& IMMUNOL CLIN, VIA LUCA GIORDANO 13, I-50132 FLORENCE,  
ITALY (Reprint)  
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: ITALY  
SOURCE: RIVISTA ITALIANA DI PEDIATRIA-ITALIAN JOURNAL OF  
PEDIATRICS, (DEC 1996) Vol. 22, No. 6, pp. 889-894.  
ISSN: 0390-671X.  
PUBLISHER: PACINI EDITORE, VIA DELLA GHERARDESCA-ZONA INDUSTRIALE,  
56014 OSPEDALETTO PISA, ITALY.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
FILE SEGMENT: CLIN  
LANGUAGE: Italian  
REFERENCE COUNT: 38  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1997  
Last Updated on STN: 1997

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

TI Latex allergy in children: 8 cases report  
AB . . . 8 children, 4 males and 4 females who ranged in age fr om 4 to 10 years, affected by latex allergy, were examined. Latex prick test were carried out by pricking a latex surgical glove (positive response in all children), while with a commercial extract a positive response was present only in 7 subjects (87.5%). Six (75%) children had a positive CAP System RAST for. . . were negative. Fresh food skin prick test by a prick + prick technique was positive to numerous foods such as kiwi and avocado while RAST was mainly positive to chestnut. Only 1 patient presented allergic symptoms after ingestion of kiwi and pear. All patients had positive skin prick tests to common inhalant and/or food antigens. There was a correlation between clinical manifestations (urticaria, angio-edema, rhinitis, asthma, conjunctivitis) and contact with latex products such as rubber balloons and odontological instruments. Skin test is the most sensitive test to identify subjects presenting positive clinical history to latex allergy. Latex allergy is an emerging universal problem and paediatrician must single out

characteristic symptoms, suggesting all necessary precautions to establish a latex.

ST Author Keywords: children; latex; allergy

STP KeyWords Plus (R): NATURAL-RUBBER LATEX; CROSS-REACTIVITY; SPINA-BIFIDA; RISK-FACTORS; HYPERSENSITIVITY; ANAPHYLAXIS; CONTACT; GLOVES; BANANA; PREVALENCE

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Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:363634 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699085990  
TITLE: Effects of some edible plants on melanin production, immunoglobulin secretion and differentiation of cultured mammalian cell lines.  
AUTHOR(S): Baba, Noriko [Reprint author]; Shinmoto, Hiroshi; Kobori, Masuko; Tsushida, Tojiro  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fukuoka Agric. Res. Cent., 587 Yoshiki, Chikushino-shi, Fukuoka 818, Japan  
SOURCE: Journal of the Japanese Society for Food Science and Technology, (1996) Vol. 43, No. 5, pp. 622-628.  
CODEN: NSKGAX. ISSN: 0029-0394.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Aug 1996  
Last Updated on STN: 14 Aug 1996

AB The effects of non-dialyzable extracts of some edible plants on the inhibition of melanogenesis of B 16 mouse melanoma cells, the immunoglobulin secretion of HB 4 C 5 human-human hybridoma cells, and the differentiation of U-937 human myeloid leukemia cells were examined. The non-dialyzable extracts of green tea, eggplant, kiwi fruit, carrot and spinach inhibited melanogenesis of B 16 cells. The highest activity on inhibition of melanogenesis was shown by the non-dialyzable extract of green tea, and the extract decreased melanin production by 46% compared with the control. The IgM secretion of HB 4 C 5 cells was promoted by the non-dialyzable extracts of green tea. The processed spinach extract induced the adhesion and morphological change of U-937 on the culture plate, and the expression of cell surface antigens of CD 11b of U-937 cells was also induced by this extract.

IT Major Concepts  
Cell Biology; Development; Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Foods; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

L5 ANSWER 63 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96426244 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8828538  
TITLE: Identification of the allergenic components of kiwi fruit and evaluation of their cross-reactivity with timothy and birch pollens.  
AUTHOR: Pastorello E A; Pravettoni V; Ispano M; Farioli L; Ansaloni R; Rotondo F; Incorvaia C; Asman I; Bengtsson A; Ortolani C  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Third Division of Internal Medicine, University of Milan, Italy.  
SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (1996 Sep) Vol. 98, No. 3, pp. 601-10.  
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199611  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996  
Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 1996  
Entered Medline: 26 Nov 1996

TI Identification of the allergenic components of kiwi fruit and evaluation of their cross-reactivity with timothy and birch pollens.  
AB . . . of patients who are clinically sensitized to a given food. This is more feasible in the case of the oral allergy syndrome (OAS), a common form of food allergy, which is especially prevalent in patients with pollinosis. OBJECTIVE: We designed a study to identify the allergens

of kiwi fruit (*Actinidia chinensis*) by analyzing the sera of patients with OAS for kiwi and to examine the cross-reactivity of these allergens with timothy and birch pollen allergens. METHODS: Twenty-seven patients with OAS for kiwi, a positive skin prick test response and serum IgE antibody to kiwi, and a positive open kiwi challenge test result and three patients who had OAS with severe systemic symptoms, which excluded a challenge test, were included in this study. The different polypeptide components of an extract of fresh kiwi were separated by sodium dodecylsulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and analyzed by IgE immunoblotting with sera from these patients. Cross-reactivity with the two pollen extracts was assessed by inhibition of the immunoblots with pooled and individual patients' sera. RESULTS: Twelve IgE-binding components with molecular weights ranging from 12 to 64 kd were identified in the kiwi extract, but only a 30 kd component acted as major allergen, being recognized by sera of 100% of these patients. Inhibition of kiwi immunoblots with timothy and birch pollen extracts demonstrated strong cross-reactivity with some of the kiwi allergens, suggesting complete identity between certain food and pollen allergens; whereas others, particularly the 30 kd allergen, were only partially inhibited, suggesting much weaker cross-reactivity. CONCLUSIONS: Kiwi fruit contains a large number of allergens widely cross-reacting with allergens in grass and birch pollen extracts. Nevertheless, the major allergen at 30 kd appears to be specific for kiwi.

CT     \*Allergens: IM, immunology  
      Binding Sites, Antibody  
      Binding, Competitive: IM, immunology  
      Cross Reactions  
      \*Fruit: IM, immunology  
      Humans  
      Immunoglobulin E: CH, chemistry  
      Plant Extracts: CH, chemistry  
      Plant Extracts: IM, immunology  
      Poaceae: CH, chemistry  
      Poaceae: IM, immunology  
      Pollen: CH, chemistry  
      \*Pollen: IM, immunology  
      Skin Tests  
      Trees: CH, . . .

CN     0 (Allergens); 0 (Binding Sites, Antibody); 0 (Plant Extracts)

L5     ANSWER 64 OF 80           MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96350664      MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8738518  
TITLE: Occupational asthma due to different spices.  
AUTHOR: Sastre J; Olmo M; Novalvos A; Ibanez D; Lahoz C  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Servicios de Alergia e Inmunologia, Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Madrid, Spain.  
SOURCE: Allergy, (1996 Feb) Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 117-20.  
Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199610  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Oct 1996  
Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 1996  
Entered Medline: 2 Oct 1996

TI     Occupational asthma due to different spices.

AB     We describe a 27-year-old subject who developed rhinitis and asthma symptoms 1 year after starting to prepare a certain kind of sausage. He was previously diagnosed as having allergy to coconut, banana, and kiwi and allergic rhinitis to horse, cat, dog, and cow. A positive immediate skin prick test (SPT) for paprika (dry powder of *Capsicum annuum*) . . . protein bands able to bind to IgE from mace of 20 and 40 kDa and two other bands from coriander extract of 50 and 56 kDa. No bands were detected from paprika extract. Specific bronchial inhalation challenges showed an immediate asthmatic reaction to extracts from paprika, coriander, and mace with a maximum fall in FEV1 of 26%, 40%, and 31%, respectively, with no late asthmatic reactions. In summary, we demonstrate that inhalation of dust from paprika, coriander, and mace can

result in an IgE-mediated reaction to these spices. In this patient, occupational asthma was due to spices from botanically unrelated species.

CT Check Tags: Male  
Adult

\*Asthma: ET, etiology  
Bronchial Provocation Tests  
Electrophoresis  
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay  
Humans  
Immunoblotting  
Immunoglobulin E

\*Occupational Diseases: ET, etiology  
Plant Proteins: AN, . . .

L5 ANSWER 65 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96274504 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8668588  
TITLE: [Diagnosis of food allergy caused by fruit and vegetables in children with atopic dermatitis].  
Diagnosi di allergia alimentare a frutta e verdura in bambini affetti da dermatite atopica.  
AUTHOR: Ottolenghi A; De Chiara A; Arrigoni S; Terracciano L; De Amici M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Divisione di Pediatria, Presidio Ospedaliero M. Melloni di Milano, Italia.  
SOURCE: La Pediatria medica e chirurgica : Medical and surgical pediatrics, (1995 Nov-Dec) Vol. 17, No. 6, pp. 525-30.  
Journal code: 8100625. ISSN: 0391-5387.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: Italian  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199608  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Aug 1996  
Last Updated on STN: 19 Aug 1996  
Entered Medline: 7 Aug 1996

TI [Diagnosis of food allergy caused by fruit and vegetables in children with atopic dermatitis].  
Diagnosi di allergia alimentare a frutta e verdura in bambini affetti da dermatite atopica.  
AB Atopic dermatitis (A.D.) is a frequent, complex and multifactorial disease: Food Allergy (F.A.), probably underestimated, especially for fruits and vegetables, seems to play an important pathogenetic role in children. The purpose of . . . fulfilled the criteria of Hanifin and Rajka for the diagnosis of A.D. Food RAST, prick tests with inhalant and food extracts and Prick+Prick tests with fresh fruits and vegetables were carried out. In the case of positive result to fruits and . . . tests and/or RAST, open challenge for every type of food considered responsible was carried out, after healing or improvement of dermatitis. Three children (11.53%) suffered from F.A. for fruits and vegetables: **allergy** to celery of one patient was discovered only by usual Prick test; **allergy** to tomato and kiwi in another patient was spotted by Prick+Prick only; while in another case by both tests. In this last patient Prick+Prick test revealed a real **allergy** for 5 aliments (carrot, tomato, celery, cucumber, fennel) of which only 2 (carrot and celery) also caused a reaction with. . .

CT Check Tags: Female; Male  
Age Factors  
Child  
Child, Preschool  
Comparative Study  
\*Dermatitis, Atopic: CO, complications  
Dermatitis, Atopic: DI, diagnosis  
English Abstract  
\*Food Hypersensitivity: DI, diagnosis  
Food Hypersensitivity: ET, etiology  
\*Fruit: AE, adverse effects  
Humans  
Infant

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STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:527371 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598541671  
TITLE: House-dust mite (*Dermatophagoides spp.*): Origin, antigenic and structural characteristics, therapy.  
AUTHOR(S): Khlgatyan, S. V. [Reprint author]; Perova, N. A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: I.I. Mechnikov Res. Inst. Vaccines Sera, Russ. Acad. Med. Sci., per. Mechnikova 5-a, 103064 Moscow, Russia  
SOURCE: Biokhimiya, (1995) Vol. 60, No. 2, pp. 218-237.  
CODEN: BIOHAO. ISSN: 0320-9725.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
General Review; (Literature Review)  
LANGUAGE: Russian  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 1995  
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 1995  
AB. . . *Dermatophagoides*) are the major source of allergens in house dust. Four homologous classes of major allergens have been isolated from extracts of *D. pteronyssinus* and *D. farinae* mites. According to current theories, all major mite allergens are proteins of gastrointestinal origin. . . kDa. A comparison of primary structure of these proteins reveals a 30% homology with cathepsins B and H, papain and actinidine. Analysis of enzymatic activities reveals that group I allergens are proteolytic enzymes related to the class of cysteine proteinases. With.

IT Major Concepts

Economic Entomology; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Pathology; Pharmacology; Physiology; Pollution Assessment Control and Management; Respiratory System (Respiration)

L5 ANSWER 67 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95334414 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7610085  
TITLE: [Latex allergy in children: description of two cases]. Allergia al latice in eta pediatrica: descrizione di due casi clinici.  
AUTHOR: Bernardini R; Novembere E; Brizzi I; Bertini G; Mariani E; Vierucci A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Servizio di Allergologia ed Immunologia Clinica, Universita degli Studi di Firenze, Italia.  
SOURCE: La Pediatria medica e chirurgica : Medical and surgical pediatrics, (1995 Mar-Apr) Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 169-71.  
Journal code: 8100625. ISSN: 0391-5387.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: Italian  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199508  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Aug 1995  
Last Updated on STN: 28 Aug 1995  
Entered Medline: 14 Aug 1995

TI [Latex allergy in children: description of two cases].

Allergia al latice in eta pediatrica: descrizione di due casi clinici.

AB Here we present two cases of latex hypersensitivity. The clinical manifestations were conjunctivitis, urticaria, angioedema and dermatitis. The patients presented positive skin prick test (SPT) to latex with a commercial extract and by pricking through a latex surgical glove. Radioallergosorbent test (RAST) to latex and patch testing to common additives and to latex were negative. Skin prick tests with fruits (banana, kiwi, pineapple, apricot, avocado, grape) were positive but children presented no symptoms after ingestion of these fruits. These case reports are presented to heighten awareness of the potential of latex allergy also in children.

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Full Text

Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:262412 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: QT138

TITLE: ALLERGENS FROM HOUSE-DUST MITES OF THE GENUS  
DERMATOPHAGOIDES - NATURE, ANTIGENIC AND STRUCTURAL  
CHARACTERIZATION, AND MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

AUTHOR: KHLGATYAN S V (Reprint); PEROVA N A

CORPORATE SOURCE: RUSSIAN ACAD MED SCI, MECHNIKOV INST VACCINES & SERA, PER  
MECHNIKOVA 5A, MOSCOW 103064, RUSSIA (Reprint)

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: RUSSIA

SOURCE: BIOCHEMISTRY-MOSCOW, (FEB 1995) Vol. 60, No. 2, pp.  
155-167.

ISSN: 0006-2979.

PUBLISHER: PLenum PUBL CORP, CONSULTANTS BUREAU 233 SPRING ST, NEW  
YORK, NY 10013.

DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: LIFE

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 158

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1995  
Last Updated on STN: 1995

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

AB genus Dermatophagooides are the major source of house dust  
allergens. Four homologous classes of main allergens have been isolated  
from extracts prepared from the mites D. pteronyssinus and D. farinæ.  
The main mite allergens are generally believed to be proteins of  
kD. Comparison of primary structures revealed 30% homology between group  
I mite allergens and cathepsins B and H, papain, and actinidin. The  
allergens are proteolytic enzymes (cysteine proteinases). Study of  
allergenic composition revealed three common and two species-specific  
epitopes on Der.

STP KeyWords Plus (R): DER-P-I; PLACEBO-CONTROLLED IMMUNOTHERAPY;  
ALGINATE-CONJUGATED EXTRACT; GRASS-POLLEN ALLERGOIDS; HUMAN IGE  
ANTIBODIES; 2 MAJOR ALLERGENS; T-CELL RESPONSES; PTERONYSSINUS EXTRACT;  
PERENNIAL RHINITIS; DOUBLE-BLIND

LS ANSWER 69 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on  
Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:162604 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598176904  
TITLE: Simultaneous analysis of cytokinins, auxins and abscisic  
acid by combined immunoaffinity chromatography, high  
performance liquid chromatography and immunoassay.  
AUTHOR(S): Fernandez, B. [Reprint author]; Centeno, M. L.; Feito, I.;  
Sanchez-Tames, R.; Rodriguez, A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Fisiol. Vegetal., Dep. B.O.S., Fac. Biol., Univ.  
Oviedo, Spain  
SOURCE: Phytochemical Analysis, (1995) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 49-54.  
ISSN: 0958-0344.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: English  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Apr 1995  
Last Updated on STN: 23 May 1995

AB A method has been developed for the rapid and simultaneous extraction  
and analysis from plant material of 3-indolylacetic acid (IAA),  
naphthalene acetic acid (NAA), abscisic acid (ABA) and the cytokinins  
benzyladenine (BA), zeatin, zeatin riboside, dihydrozeatin, dihydrozeatin  
riboside, isopentenyl adenine and isopentenyl adenosine. The method  
involves extraction with 80% (v/v) methanol, pre-purification of the  
extracts through reversed phase C-18 Sep-Pak cartridges and  
immunopurification. The separation of the different compounds was  
accomplished by reverse-phase high performance. for ABA and 75% for  
BA. The method was applied to the analysis of PGRs in tissues and callus  
of kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa* Liang and Ferguson).

IT Major Concepts  
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Chemical Coordination and  
Homeostasis; Development; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and  
Homeostasis); Methods and Techniques

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
ABSCISIC ACID; IAA; NAPHTHALENEACETIC ACID; BENZYLADENINE; ZEATIN;

ORGN Classifier  
Actinidiaceae 25525  
Super Taxa

Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae  
Organism Name  
*Actinidia deliciosa*  
Taxa Notes  
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

L5 ANSWER 70 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95369100 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7641561  
TITLE: [Allergy to latex].  
L'allergie au latex.  
AUTHOR: Laxenaire M C; Moneret-Vautrin D A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service d'Anesthesie-Reanimation, Allergologie clinique CHU Nancy, Hopital Central.  
SOURCE: Chirurgie; memoires de l'Academie de chirurgie, (1994-1995) Vol. 120, No. 9, pp. 526-32. Ref: 41  
Journal code: 0236600. ISSN: 0001-4001.  
PUB. COUNTRY: France  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
LANGUAGE: French  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199509  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Sep 1995  
Last Updated on STN: 30 Sep 1995  
Entered Medline: 21 Sep 1995

TI [Allergy to latex].  
L'allergie au latex.

AB In France 18% of all preoperative allergic shock syndromes result from allergic reactions to latex. IgE antibodies mediate the immediate hypersensitivity reaction to natural latex proteins extracted for the rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*). Sensibilization occurs after repeated direct contact of the skin or mucosa with latex products. . . urinary catheters or after chronic inhalation of airborne particles of latex in the operating theatre. Clinical expressions include skin rash, asthma or anaphylactic shock. During the preoperative period, the shock may occur late after induction of anaesthesia and after the operative. . . the urinary tract or who have had repeated catheterisms (40% of the spina bifida patients are sensitized), atopic subjects, those allergic to exotic fruits (banana, avocado, kiwi). These patients should be identified during the preoperative work-up in order to perform allergy tests. The diagnosis of over-sensitivity should be confirmed by prick-tests and perhaps complete antilatex antibody assay and challenge. All material. . .

L5 ANSWER 71 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94354374 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8074265  
TITLE: Avocado hypersensitivity.  
AUTHOR: Blanco C; Carrillo T; Castillo R; Quiralte J; Cuevas M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Allergy, Nuestra Sra. del Pino Hospital, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, Spain.  
SOURCE: Allergy, (1994 Jul) Vol. 49, No. 6, pp. 454-9.  
Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199409  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Oct 1994  
Last Updated on STN: 6 Oct 1994  
Entered Medline: 27 Sep 1994

AB . . . We report 17 patients with immediate hypersensitivity to avocado. Clinical manifestations in relation to avocado ingestion were as follows: systemic anaphylaxis in seven patients, angioedema/urticaria in six, vomiting in two, bronchial asthma in one, and rhinoconjunctivitis in one. Skin prick test (SPT) with fresh avocado was positive in all patients with the . . . avocado variety (HAV). Our patient-associated sensitizations were as follows: 10 to latex, eight to chestnut, eight to banana, four to kiwi, and four to walnut. Avocado-sensitized patients

with latex **allergy** were typically middle-aged women, professionally exposed to latex, who also exhibited frequent associated sensitizations to chestnut, banana, and other fruits. Specific IgE against avocado was demonstrated in 11 of our patients, by both commercial CAP and RAST with avocado **extract** coupled to nitrocellulose disks. Despite its lower protein content, SAv seems to be more allergenic than HAv, both *in vivo* and *in vitro*. On incubating a pool of sera from our patients with avocado, latex, chestnut, and banana **extracts**, a progressive RAST inhibition was obtained, with SAv- and chestnut-marked disks. This suggests the existence of common antigenic determinants among . . .

L5 ANSWER 72 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER.: 95030604 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7943998  
TITLE: Latex **allergy**: clinical features and cross-reactivity with fruits.  
AUTHOR: Blanco C; Carrillo T; Castillo R; Quiralte J; Cuevas M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Seccion de Alergia, Hospital Universitario Nuestra Sra. del Pino, Universidad de Las Palmas, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain.  
SOURCE: Annals of allergy, (1994 Oct) Vol. 73, No. 4, pp. 309-14.  
Journal code: 0372346. ISSN: 0003-4738.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199411  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Dec 1994  
Last Updated on STN: 22 Dec 1994  
Entered Medline: 14 Nov 1994  
TI Latex **allergy**: clinical features and cross-reactivity with fruits.  
AB BACKGROUND: Latex IgE-mediated **allergy** is an important medical problem, but its clinical characteristics and association with food allergies are not well defined. OBJECTIVE: Our objectives were to determine the clinical features of latex-allergic patients, and latex-associated food hypersensitivities. METHODS: A prospective study was performed in our outpatient clinic. It consisted of a clinical questionnaire, skin prick tests with aeroallergens and foods, skin test with a latex **extract**, determination of total and specific IgE by CAP/RAST methods, and RAST inhibition. Latex and food allergies were diagnosed on the . . . suggestive clinical history and a positive skin test with the corresponding allergen. RESULTS: Twenty-five patients were diagnosed as having latex **allergy**. Their mean age was 33 +/- 9.0 years, with female predominance (23:2). There were nine greenhouse and six hospital workers. Latex-induced reactions included systemic **anaphylaxis** in nine patients (36%). Average total IgE was 161 kU/L, and it was within normal limits in 16 cases. Latex . . . was 80%. Forty-two food allergies were diagnosed in 13 of our patients (52%), and 23 of these consisted of systemic **anaphylaxis**. The most frequent food hypersensitivities were to avocado (9), chestnut (9), banana (7), kiwi (5) and papaya (3). Through RAST-inhibition, cross-reactivity among latex, avocado, chestnut, and banana was demonstrated. CONCLUSIONS: In our experience, latex **allergy** affects middle-aged women in certain professions at increased risk. Our data suggest the existence of a "latex-fruit syndrome," because 52% of our latex **allergic** patients had allergies to certain fruits.

CT Check Tags: Female; Male

Adolescent

Adult

Allergens: IM, immunology

Anaphylaxis: CI, chemically induced

Cross Reactions

Food Hypersensitivity: DI, diagnosis

\*Food Hypersensitivity: IM, immunology

\*Fruit: IM, immunology

Humans

Hypersensitivity: DI, . . . .

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Full Text

Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:738464 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: KD022  
TITLE: FOOD ALLERGY TO KIWI FRUIT IN CHILDREN  
AUTHOR: RANCE F; DUTAU G (Reprint)  
CORPORATE SOURCE: CHU PURPAN, UNITE MALAD RESP & ALLERG ENFANT & ADOLESCENT,  
PL DR BAYLAC, F-31059 TOULOUSE, FRANCE (Reprint)  
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: FRANCE  
SOURCE: REVUE FRANCAISE D ALLERGOLOGIE ET D IMMUNOLOGIE CLINIQUE,  
(OCT-DEC 1992) Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 203-206.  
ISSN: 0335-7457.  
PUBLISHER: EXPANSION SCI FRANCAISE, 31 BLVD LATOUR MAUBOURG, 75007  
PARIS, FRANCE.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
FILE SEGMENT: CLIN  
LANGUAGE: French  
REFERENCE COUNT: No References Keyed  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994  
Last Updated on STN: 1994

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

TI FOOD ALLERGY TO KIWI FRUIT IN CHILDREN

AB The authors report two pediatric cases of immediate **allergy** to kiwi fruit, *Actinidia chinensis*. These involved a 3-year-old boy and 8-year-old girl who rapidly developed IgE-dependent **allergic** manifestations after handling and/or ingestion of the fruit. Skin prick-tests using an **extract** of the pulp of the fruit or a commercial **allergenic extract** were positive, as were assays of specific serum IgE (class I). In one case, concomitant sensitivity to cat dander and . . .

L5 ANSWER 74 OF 80 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson  
Full Text  
Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:257520 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: HN768  
TITLE: INHIBITION OF ETHYL PHENYLPROPIOLATE-INDUCED RAT EAR EDEMA BY COMPOUNDS ISOLATED FROM IPOMOEA-PES-CAPRAE (L) R BR PONGPRAYOON U (Reprint); BOHLIN L; BAECKSTROM P; JACOBSSON U; LINDSTROM M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV UPPSALA, CTR BIOMED, DEPT PHARMACOGNOSY, S-75123 UPPSALA, SWEDEN; THAILAND INST SCI & TECHNOL RES, BANGKOK 10900, THAILAND; ROYAL INST TECHNOL, DEPT ORGAN CHEM, S-10044 STOCKHOLM 70, SWEDEN  
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: SWEDEN; THAILAND  
SOURCE: PHYTOTHERAPY RESEARCH, (MAR-APR 1992) Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 104-107.  
ISSN: 0951-418X.  
PUBLISHER: JOHN WILEY & SONS LTD, BAFFINS LANE CHICHESTER, W SUSSEX, ENGLAND PO19 1UD.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE  
LANGUAGE: English  
REFERENCE COUNT: 10  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994  
Last Updated on STN: 1994

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

AB The **extract** (IPA) of leaves from *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br. has previously been shown to reduce the development of rat ear oedema induced by ethyl phenylpropiolate (EPP) in a dose-dependent manner. Using this bioassay to guide fractionation of the **extract**, two diastereomeric compounds, the **actinidols** 1a and 1b, were isolated (0.8% of IPA). The **actinidols** constitute part of the active principle of IPA. Compounds, previously isolated from IPA, with either prostaglandin synthesis inhibiting activity in . . . reduced oedema formation dose-dependently. The results suggest that IPA consists of several active compounds which interfere with the process of **inflammation** in different ways.

ST Author Keywords: IPOMOEA-PES-CAPRAE (L) R BR; ACTINIDOLS; 2-HYDROXY-4,4,7-TRIMETHYL-1(4H)-NAPHTHALENONE, (-)-MELLEIN; EUGENOL; E-PHYTOL; EAR EDEMA

L5 ANSWER 75 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on  
Full Text

STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:33729 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199140010709; BR40:10709

TITLE: ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK DUE TO AN EXTRACT OF SILYBUM-MARIANUM  
IN PATIENT WITH IMMEDIATE-TYPE ALLERGY TO KIWI FRUIT.  
AUTHOR(S): GEIER J [Reprint author]; FUCHS T; WAHL R  
CORPORATE SOURCE: VON-SIEBOLD-STRASSE 3, D-3400 GOETTINGEN, W GER  
SOURCE: Allergologie, (1990) Vol. 13, No. 10, pp. 387-388.  
CODEN: ALLRDI. ISSN: 0344-5062.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: BR  
LANGUAGE: GERMAN  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jan 1991  
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 1991

TI ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK DUE TO AN EXTRACT OF SILYBUM-MARIANUM IN PATIENT WITH IMMEDIATE-TYPE ALLERGY TO KIWI FRUIT.

IT Major Concepts  
Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation); Foods; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Integumentary System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Pathology; Respiratory System (Respiration); Sense Organs (Sensory Reception); Toxicology

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
HUMAN RHINO-CONJUNCTIVITIS URTICARIA BRONCHOSPASM RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

L5 ANSWER 76 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90166206 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2306336  
TITLE: [Allergy to kiwi: an unrecognized allergy].  
Allergie au kiwi: une allergie meconnue.  
AUTHOR: Dore P; Breuil K; Meurice J C; Veron O; Underner M; Patte F  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service de pneumologie, CHU la Milette, Poitiers.  
SOURCE: Allergie et immunologie, (1990 Jan) Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 20-1.  
Journal code: 0245775. ISSN: 0397-9148.

PUB. COUNTRY: France  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: French  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199004  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jun 1990  
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jun 1990  
Entered Medline: 2 Apr 1990

TI [Allergy to kiwi: an unrecognized allergy].

Allergie au kiwi: une allergie meconnue.

AB We reported 4 cases of an uncommon hypersensitivity: hypersensitivity to kiwi fruit. The clinical reactions, essentially buccal, occurred few minutes after ingestion of the fruit. The Radio Allergo Sorbent Test were positive in the 4 cases. The skin tests, with fresh extracts of kiwi, made in 3 cases were dramatically positive, while they are negative in controls patients. The kiwi fruit initially comes from China, but is now produced in France, and especially in Poitou-Charente. It contains a proteolytic enzyme call Actinidin with physical and chemical properties similar to those of Papain, who can perhaps explain this hypersensitivity.

L5 ANSWER 77 OF 80 NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 BD. TRUSTEES, U. IL. on STN  
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:54470 NAPRALERT  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: M23305  
TITLE: A SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS, PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
AUTHOR: HOLDSWORTH D; RALI T  
CORPORATE SOURCE: CHEM EDUC SEC, SCH CHEM SCI, UNIV EAST ANGLIA, NORWICH NR4 7TJ ENGLAND  
SOURCE: INT J CRUDE DRUG RES (1989) 27 (1) p. 1-8.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: (Research paper)  
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
CHARACTER COUNT: 14444  
ORGN

OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ASTRINGENT EFFECT

Extract type: FLOWERS

Dosage Information: EXTERNAL; HUMAN ADULT

Comment(s): USED TO EXTRACT PUST FROM A BOIL.

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: EUPHORBIACEAE Genus: EUPHORBIA Species:

PLUMERIOIDES  
 Common name(s): TIMBURIMBU  
 Organism part: FRESH SAP  
 Geographic area (GT): PAPUA-NEW GUINEA; NGU  
 TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): TOOTH EXTRACTION  
 Extract type: SAP  
 Dosage Information: EXTERNAL; HUMAN ADULT  
 Comment(s): USED FOR A BAD TOOTH. THE SAP CORRODES THE TOOTH AND LOOSENS IT SO IT CAN BE REMOVED EASILY.  
 ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ACTINIDIACEAE Genus: SAURAUIA Species: CAPITULATA  
 Common name(s): WALGA  
 Organism part: FRESH BARK  
 Geographic area (GT): PAPUA-NEW GUINEA; NGU  
 TYPE OF STUDY:  
 OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ANTIASTHMATIC ACTIVITY  
 Extract type: LEAVES  
 Dosage Information: EXTERNAL; HUMAN ADULT  
 Comment(s): USED FOR ASTHMA. RUBBED ON THE CHEST.

L5 ANSWER 78 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90053109 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2816664  
 TITLE: A rare case of food allergy: monosensitivity to kiwi (*Actinidia chinensis*).  
 AUTHOR: Garcia B E; de la Cuesta C G; Santos F; Feliu X; Cordoba H  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Alergologia, Facultad de Medicina,  
 Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain.  
 SOURCE: Allergologia et immunopathologia, (1989 Jul-Aug) Vol. 17,  
 No. 4, pp. 217-8.  
 Journal code: 0370073. ISSN: 0301-0546.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Spain  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 198912  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Mar 1990  
 Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 1990  
 Entered Medline: 20 Dec 1989

TI A rare case of food allergy: monosensitivity to kiwi (*Actinidia chinensis*).

AB We present a case of hypersensitivity to kiwi in a 26 year-old patient with no previous atopic history. The first reaction episode occurred a few minutes after kiwi ingestion, presenting with a localized pruritic reaction. This symptomatology repeated itself a few months later, again immediately after eating kiwi and was accompanied by dysphagia, vomiting and urticaria. In the complementary laboratory analyses a total IgE of 187 IU/ml was appreciated. The skin test to inhalant and food antigens were negative, while the kiwi extract produced a + + + + reaction. The histamine release test was positive (20%). Specific IgE levels (Kallestad) demonstrated results. . . hemagglutination test was negative. With the above results, we concluded that we were dealing with a case of monosensitivity to kiwi which was probably IgE mediated.

L5 ANSWER 79 OF 80 NAPRALERT COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 BD. TRUSTEES, U. IL. on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:1328 NAPRALERT  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: K29113  
 TITLE: MEDICINAL PLANTS OF CHINA. REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS, INC.  
 ALGONAC, MICHIGAN, 1985  
 AUTHOR: DUKE J A; AYENSU E S  
 SOURCE: BOOK (1985) 1 (4) p. 52-361.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Book  
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
 CHARACTER COUNT: 96696  
 ORGN . . . (CC): ANTIVENIN EFFECT  
 Extract type: ALCOHOL (TYPE NOT GIVEN)  
 Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
 Comment(s): USED FOR SNAKEBITE AS AN ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT  
 ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ACTINIDIACEAE Genus: ACTINIDIA Species: CHINENSIS  
 Organism part: ENTIRE PLANT

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY  
 Extract type: DECOCTION  
 Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
 Comment(s): USED FOR ESOPHAGEAL AND LIVER CANCERS  
 ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ACTINIDIACEAE Genus: ACTINIDIA Species: POLYGAMA  
 Organism part: FRUIT  
 ORGN Class: DICOT Family: CRUCIFERAE Genus: BRASSICA Species: JUNCEA  
 Organism part: LEAF  
 TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ANTIINFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY  
 Extract type: DECOCTION  
 Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN ADULT  
 Comment(s): USED FOR BLADDER INFLAMMATION

L5 ANSWER 80 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:309134 BIOSIS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198579089130; BA79:89130  
 TITLE: INFLUENCE OF SOME CHINESE HERBAL DRUGS ON NATURAL KILLER CELL ACTIVITY IN-VIVO PRELIMINARY REPORT.  
 AUTHOR(S): PENG X-E [Reprint author]; JUE K; PAN H; PENG R  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, HUNAN MEDICAL COLLEGE  
 SOURCE: Bulletin of Hunan Medical College, (1984) Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 342-344.  
 CODEN: HYHPDO. ISSN: 0253-3170.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 FILE SEGMENT: BA  
 LANGUAGE: CHINESE

AB. . . T/C [test/control] ratio, which indicated the NK cell activity under the influence of the drugs. Polysaccharide of Astragalus, decoctions of *Actinidia chinensis* and *Solanum nigrum* significantly augmented the NK activity, while ginsenoside [from Panax ginseng], extract from *Cimicifuga foetida* and PHA [Phytohemagglutinin] slightly augmented the NK activity but were of no statistical significance.

IT Major Concepts  
 Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell Biology;  
 Digestive System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Human Ecology  
 (Anthropology); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology); Pharmacology; Respiratory System (Respiration); Tumor Biology

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
 MOUSE ASTRAGALUS PANAX-GINSENG ACTINIDIA-CHINENSIS SOLANUM-NIGRUM  
 CIMICIFUGA-FOETIDA FOLK MEDICINE DECOCTIONS POLYSACCHARIDES  
 SAPONINOSIDES PHYTOHEMAGGLUTININ PHARMACOKINETICS LUNG LIVER SPLEEN  
 RADIOLABEL

ORGN Classifier  
 Actinidiaceae 25525  
 Super Taxa  
 Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae  
 Taxa Notes  
 Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants  
 ORGN Classifier  
 Leguminosae 26260  
 Super. .

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L5 ANSWER 30 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN  
Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002700234 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12417892  
 TITLE: Isolation and biochemical characterization of a thaumatin-like kiwi allergen.  
 AUTHOR: Gavrovic-Jankulovic Marija; cIrkovic Tanja; Vuckovic Olga; Atanaskovic-Markovic Marina; Petersen Arnd; Gojgic Gordana; Burazer Lidija; Jankov Ratko M  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia.  
 SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (2002 Nov) Vol. 110, No. 5, pp. 805-10.

PUB. COUNTRY: Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: United States  
 LANGUAGE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 FILE SEGMENT: English  
 ENTRY MONTH: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
 200212  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Dec 2002  
 Last Updated on STN: 20 Dec 2002  
 Entered Medline: 19 Dec 2002

**TI** Isolation and biochemical characterization of a thaumatin-like kiwi allergen.

**AB** BACKGROUND: Kiwi fruit **allergy**, as well as its association with hypersensitivity to other foods and to pollen, has been extensively reported in the last few years. Several IgE-binding components have been detected in kiwi extract, but only one 30- kd allergen has been isolated; it was identified as actinidin (Act c 1). Recently, we have reported a 24-kd kiwi protein to be a potential major allergen in a group of patients with oral **allergy syndrome** (OAS). OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to purify and characterize the 24-kd kiwi allergen biochemically. METHODS: Seven polysensitized patients with OAS to kiwi were used in this study. The kiwi allergen was isolated by using a combination of gel permeation, ion exchange, and immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography. Its biochemical . . . and skin prick tests were performed to characterize the isolated protein immunochemically. RESULTS: All 7 patients recognized the isolated 24-kd kiwi protein as an allergen. The isolated protein consisted of 2 isoforms with isoelectric points of 9.4 and 9.5 migrated as. . . in 4 (80 %) of 5 patients with OAS. CONCLUSION: This study reported isolation and full characterization of a new kiwi allergen, TLP (isoelectric points of 9.4 and 9.5 and molecular weight of 24 kd), which belongs to the family of. .

**CT**  
 \*Actinidia: IM, immunology  
 \*Allergens: CH, chemistry  
 Allergens: IM, immunology  
 \*Allergens: IP, isolation & purification  
 Amino Acid Sequence  
 Antifungal Agents: CH, chemistry

LS ANSWER 31 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002690861 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12452211  
 TITLE: Heterogeneity of banana **allergy**: characterization of allergens in banana-allergic patients.  
 AUTHOR: Grob Martin; Reindl Jürgen; Vieths Stephan; Wuthrich Brunello; Ballmer-Weber Barbara K  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Allergy Unit, Department of Dermatology, University Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland.  
 SOURCE: Annals of allergy, asthma & immunology : official publication of the American College of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology, (2002 Nov) Vol. 89, No. 5, pp. 513-6.  
 Journal code: 9503580. ISSN: 1081-1206.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)  
 (CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 (CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200212  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 2002  
 Last Updated on STN: 17 Dec 2002  
 Entered Medline: 4 Dec 2002

**TI** Heterogeneity of banana **allergy**: characterization of allergens in banana-allergic patients.

**AB** BACKGROUND: Banana is a frequent cause of food **allergy**, particularly in latex-sensitized patients. OBJECTIVE: The aim of the study was to get insights in immunoglobulin (Ig)E antibody responses of patients with a history of **allergic reaction** to banana but not to latex. METHODS: In four patients who complained about symptoms after banana consumption, skin prick tests (SPTs) with aeroallergens, latex, banana, avocado, and kiwi were performed. Total and specific serum IgE to birch pollen, rBet v 1

and rBet v 2, latex, banana, avocado, and kiwi were determined by the CAP method (Pharmacia Diagnostics, Uppsala, Sweden). Allergens were identified by immunoblotting with banana extract and recombinant banana profilin. Two patients underwent double-blind, placebo-controlled food challenges (DBPCFC) with banana. RESULTS: All patients showed a positive. . . three were IgE-CAP positive (> or = class 2). Two patients were also sensitized (SPT and CAP) to latex, avocado, kiwi, and birch pollen. In the immunoblot these two patients' sera reacted to 32- to 34-kDa proteins, which had already been described as major banana allergens. In both patients banana allergy was confirmed by DBPCFC. The third patient also had a sensitization to avocado, but not to latex or pollen. Immunoblot. . . in this patient's serum was positive with recombinant banana profilin. CONCLUSIONS: The relevance of banana as a source of food allergy was confirmed in two patients by DBPCFC. In 1 of 2 patients, in whom banana allergy was not a consequence of latex sensitization, a 70-kDa protein was identified as a banana allergen, and in the other. . .

L5 ANSWER 32 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003389752 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12926188  
 TITLE: IgE cross-reactivity between meadow fescue pollen and kiwi fruit in patients' sera with sensitivity to both extracts.  
 AUTHOR: Gavrovic-Jankulovic M; Cirkovic T; Burazer L; Vuckovic O; Jankov R M  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia..  
[mgavrov@helix.chem.bg.ac.yu](mailto:mgavrov@helix.chem.bg.ac.yu)  
 SOURCE: Journal of investigational allergology & clinical immunology : official organ of the International Association of Asthma (INTERASMA) and Sociedad Latinoamericana de Alergia e Inmunologia, (2002) Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 279-86.  
 Journal code: 9107858. ISSN: 1018-9068.  
 PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
 ENTRY MONTH: 200310  
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Aug 2003  
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Oct 2003  
 Entered Medline: 2 Oct 2003  
 TI IgE cross-reactivity between meadow fescue pollen and kiwi fruit in patients' sera with sensitivity to both extracts.  
 AB BACKGROUND: The presence of IgE reactivity to kiwi fruit and grass pollen allergens which could be caused by cross-reactivity has been detected in many patients with allergy. Proper identification of allergens as well as cross-reactive components is essential for understanding fruit- and pollen-associated hypersensitivity. METHODS: Using the sera from the polysensitized patients with specific IgE to grass pollen and kiwi fruit we tested reactivity to both allergen sources. IgE reactivity was exhibited in 8 serum samples by immunoblot. A serum. . . for the investigation of IgE crossreactivity. SDS-PAGE immunoblot-inhibition assay was performed by preincubation of the sera with meadow fescue pollen, kiwi fruit extract, and isolated 24 kDa kiwi protein. To determine the allergens of kiwi fruit extract, we performed 2D PAGE immunoblot. In order to detect the crossreactive components between two allergen sources, a specific IgE for the 24 kDa kiwi allergen was purified. RESULTS: SDS-PAGE immunoblot meadow fescue pollen showed allergens ranging from 94 to 16 kDa, and kiwi fruit had 12 allergens ranging from 94 to 17 kDa. 2D-PAGE analysis revealed at least 15 spots in the kiwi extract and about 10 allergens. The most prominent allergen in 2D PAGE immunoblot was protein with 24 kDa and pI 9.4-9.5. Using an affinity-purified specific IgE we found that the 24 kDa kiwi allergen shared IgE-reactive epitopes with the meadow fescue group 4 and allergen about 36 kDa. Crossreactivity between isolated 24 kDa kiwi allergen and Fes p 4 was confirmed by anti-grass group 4 moab 2D8. CONCLUSION: Our findings showed that fescue meadow pollen cross-sensitize to kiwi fruits. A 24 kDa kiwi glycoprotein represent potential major allergen, which share common epitopes with Fes p 4 and 36 kDa meadow

fescue allergen.

L5 ANSWER 33 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002349158 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12092525  
TITLE: [Prevalence of latex-fruit syndrome in health workers with latex allergy].  
Prevalencia del sindrome de latex-fruta en trabajadores de la salud con alergia al latex.  
AUTHOR: Ramirez Cruz Nora Elena; Castrejon Vazquez Maria Isabel; Espinoza Goldman Manuel Benjamin; Martinez-Cairo Cueto Salvador  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Alergia e Inmunologia Clinica, Hospital de Especialidades, CMN Siglo XXI, IMSS.  
SOURCE: Revista alergia Mexico (Tecamachalco, Puebla, Mexico : 1993), (2002 Mar-Apr) Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 46-51.  
Journal code: 9438824.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Mexico  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: Spanish  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200208  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Jul 2002  
Last Updated on STN: 22 Aug 2002  
Entered Medline: 21 Aug 2002  
TI [Prevalence of latex-fruit syndrome in health workers with latex allergy].  
Prevalencia del sindrome de latex-fruta en trabajadores de la salud con alergia al latex.  
AB BACKGROUND: Prevalence of latex **allergy** in the general population is lesser than 1%. These patients have clinical and immunochemical cross-reactivity between latex and fruits; sometimes . . . factor to sensitization to fruits. OBJECTIVE: To investigate the prevalence of LFS, in a group of health care workers with latex-allergy. METHODS: Hospital employees were initially screened for latex **allergy** with a questionnaire; these patients were divided into the following two groups: 1) health care workers with latex-allergy, classified into two subgroups: a) with a familial history of atopy; b) without a familial history of atopy, and 2) health care workers with familial history of atopy but without latex-allergy. Skin prick tests with latex and fruits extracts (kiwi, avocado, banana and chestnut) were done. RESULTS: Based in clinical history and with confirmation by skin testing, three patients of the health care workers' group with latex **allergy** have LFS (prevalence of 12.5%). Sensitivity and specificity for skin prick test in health care workers with latex-fruit syndrome were: latex, kiwi and chestnut sensitivity: 100%; latex and avocado specificity: 90%; chestnut and kiwi specificity: 100%. CONCLUSION: A low prevalence of latex-fruit syndrome was detected in our population. We found a higher prevalence in.

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Full Text

Corporation on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:451932 SCISEARCH  
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 435PG  
TITLE: Determination of the allergenicity of various hazelnut products by immunoblotting and enzyme allergosorbent test inhibition  
AUTHOR: Wigotzki M; Steinhart H; Paschke A (Reprint)  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Hamburg, Inst Biochem & Food Chem, Grindelallee 117, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany (Reprint); Univ Hamburg, Inst Biochem & Food Chem, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany  
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Germany  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CHROMATOGRAPHY B, (25 MAY 2001) Vol. 756, No. 1-2, pp. 239-248.  
ISSN: 0378-4347.  
PUBLISHER: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
REFERENCE COUNT: 36

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jun 2001  
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jun 2001  
\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

AB Although allergic reactions to hazelnuts are common especially in Europe, there are only a few investigations with regard to the influence of . . . examined by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), immunoblotting and enzyme allergosorbent test (EAST) inhibition experiments using sera of 17 hazelnut-allergic individuals. In only a few cases did the immunoblotting experiments yield positive results as regards the allergenicity of the investigated products. By means of EAST inhibition a residual IgE-binding potency could be detected in almost all of the product extracts. Therefore hazelnuts are a potential hazard to allergic people even as an ingredient of processed foods. (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

ST Author Keywords: food allergy; hazelnuts; immunoblotting; enzyme allergosorbent test

STP KeyWords Plus (R): BIRCH POLLEN ALLERGY; IGE-BINDING PROTEINS; FOOD ALLERGY; CROSS-REACTIVITY; KIWI FRUIT; HYPERSENSITIVITY; VEGETABLES; ANTIBODIES; EXTRACTS; IDENTIFICATION

L5 ANSWER 35 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001263312 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11355297  
TITLE: Latex symptoms and sensitisation in health care workers.  
AUTHOR: Larese Filon F; Bosco A; Fiorito A; Negro C; Barbina P  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Istituto di Medicina del Lavoro, Universita degli Studi di Trieste, Via della Pieta 19, 34129 Trieste, Italy..  
[Larese@univ.trieste.it](mailto:Larese@univ.trieste.it)  
SOURCE: International archives of occupational and environmental health, (2001 Apr) Vol. 74, No. 3, pp. 219-23.  
Journal code: 7512134. ISSN: 0340-0131.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200110  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Oct 2001  
Last Updated on STN: 29 Oct 2001  
Entered Medline: 25 Oct 2001

AB . . . We determined atopy and latex sensitivity by skin prick tests using a battery of common inhalant allergens, a commercial latex extract (Lofarma Allergeni, Milan) and individual skin puncture tests for each of the vegetables immunologically related to latex (potato, tomato, chestnut, banana, kiwi fruit). Associations between potential risk factors for latex allergy were assessed. RESULTS: Glove-related symptoms were noticed on 17.2% of the nurses (200) the majority of symptoms being mild dermatitis with itching and erythema (120 subjects, 11.1%). Symptoms suggestive of IgE-mediated latex allergy were found in 51 subjects: 35 (3%) complained of contact urticaria and 16 (2.2%) complained of asthma and/or rhinitis. The resulting symptoms were significantly related to skin prick tests that were positive to latex (odds ratio (OR) = 11.89; . . . We stress the need of preventive measures to avoid latex exposure when health care workers are at risk of developing allergy symptoms.

L5 ANSWER 36 OF 80 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on  
Full Text

STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:499051 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100499051  
TITLE: Kiwifruit protects against oxidative DNA damage in human cells and in vitro.  
AUTHOR(S): Collins, Ben H.; Horska, Alexandra; Hotten, Peter M.; Riddoch, Catherine; Collins, Andrew R. [Reprint author]  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rowett Research Institute, Greenburn Rd., Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB21 9SB, UK  
[a.collins@rri.sari.ac.uk](mailto:a.collins@rri.sari.ac.uk)  
SOURCE: Nutrition and Cancer, (2001) Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 148-153.  
print.  
CODEN: NUCADQ. ISSN: 0163-5581.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: English  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Oct 2001  
Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2002  
TI Kiwifruit protects against oxidative DNA damage in human cells and in vitro.  
AB . . . human health. A direct demonstration that consumption of fruit decreases oxidative DNA damage in human cells would support this hypothesis. Kiwifruit was taken as an example of a food with putative antioxidant properties, and its effectiveness at decreasing oxidative DNA damage. . . was used to measure DNA damage in lymphocytes collected during a human supplementation trial with a single 0.5-liter drink of kiwifruit juice (with water as a control). The comet assay was also modified to assess the antioxidant effect of kiwifruit in vitro by measuring the ability of an extract to interfere with oxidative damage to DNA induced by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Ex vivo, consumption of kiwifruit led to an increased resistance of DNA to oxidative damage induced by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in isolated lymphocytes, in comparison with lymphocytes collected after a control drink of water. No effect was seen on endogenous DNA damage. In vitro, a simple extract of kiwifruit, buffered to pH 7, was more effective than a solution of vitamin C (of equivalent concentration) at protecting DNA from damage, whereas at the highest concentrations tested, neither kiwi extract nor vitamin C had a protective effect. We have demonstrated significant antioxidant activity of kiwifruit ex vivo and in vitro, not attributable entirely to the vitamin C content of the fruit. Our dual approach is. . .

IT Cell Biology; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Nutrition  
IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms  
lymphocytes: blood and lymphatics, immune system  
IT Diseases  
cancer: neoplastic disease  
Neoplasms (MeSH)  
IT Diseases  
heart disease: heart disease  
Heart Diseases (MeSH)  
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals  
DNA:  
IT Methods & Equipment  
comet assay: analytical method  
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors  
kiwi: antioxidant properties, fruit

L5 ANSWER 37 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001562689 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11642570  
TITLE: Clinical cross-reactivity between Artemisia vulgaris and Matricaria chamomilla (chamomile).  
AUTHOR: de la Torre Morin F; Sanchez Machin I; Garcia Robaina J C; Fernandez-Caldas E; Sanchez Trivino M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hospital Nuestra Senora de la Candelaria, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain.. [ftorre@comtf.es](mailto:ftorre@comtf.es)  
SOURCE: Journal of investigational allergology & clinical immunology : official organ of the International Association of Allergy (INTERASMA) and Sociedad Latinoamericana de Alergia e Inmunologia, (2001) Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 118-22.  
Journal code: 9107858. ISSN: 1018-9068.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200203  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Oct 2001  
Last Updated on STN: 7 Mar 2002  
Entered Medline: 6 Mar 2002  
AB . . . from July to September, although, due to some local climatic conditions, it may flower throughout the year. Cross-reactivity with hazelnut, kiwi, birch, several Compositae (Ambrosia, Chrysanthemum, Matricaria, Solidago) and grass allergens has been suggested. Few studies

have addressed the issue of . . . perform conjunctival and bronchial challenges with *A. vulgaris* and *M. chamomilla* and oral challenge with chamomile in 24 patients with asthma and/or rhinitis sensitized primarily to *A. vulgaris*. Skin prick tests with *M. chamomilla* were positive in 21 patients. Eighteen patients had a positive conjunctival provocation test with a *A. vulgaris* pollen extract and 13 patients had a positive conjunctival provocation test with a *M. chamomilla* pollen extract. Bronchial provocation tests with *A. vulgaris* were positive in 15 patients and with *M. chamomilla* pollen in another 16 individuals.. .

CT     . . . Female; Male  
Administration, Oral  
Adolescent  
Adult  
Allergens: AE, adverse effects  
Allergens: IM, immunology  
Artemisia: AE, adverse effects  
\*Artemisia: IM, immunology  
Asthma: ET, etiology  
Asthma: IM, immunology  
Bronchial Provocation Tests  
Chamomile: AE, adverse effects  
\*Chamomile: IM, immunology  
Conjunctivitis, Allergic: ET, etiology  
Conjunctivitis, Allergic: IM, immunology  
\*Cross Reactions: IM, immunology  
Humans  
Middle Aged  
Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial: ET, etiology  
Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial: IM, immunology  
Skin Tests

L5 ANSWER 38 OF 80        MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001018021        MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11031347  
TITLE: Digestibility of allergens extracted from natural rubber latex and vegetable foods.  
AUTHOR: Yagami T; Haishima Y; Nakamura A; Osuna H; Ikezawa Z  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Medical Devices, National Institute of Health Sciences, Tokyo, Japan.  
SOURCE: The Journal of allergy and clinical immunology, (2000 Oct) Vol. 106, No. 4, pp. 752-62.  
Journal code: 1275002. ISSN: 0091-6749.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200011  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001  
Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001  
Entered Medline: 9 Nov 2000

TI     Digestibility of allergens extracted from natural rubber latex and vegetable foods.

AB     . . . we investigated the usefulness of this method for detecting allergens from natural rubber latex and vegetable foods. METHODS: Proteins were extracted from rubber latex, potato, and 5 kinds of fruits. Simulated gastric fluid (SGF) and simulated intestinal fluid (SIF) were used. . . An aliquot of each digest was periodically withdrawn and analyzed. Allergens were detected with pooled sera from individuals with latex allergy or patients given a diagnosis of oral allergy syndrome. RESULTS: Most latex and vegetable food proteins were digested by the SGF within 4 minutes. Numerous allergens were also decomposed by the SGF within 8 minutes. Although vegetable food allergens were relatively stable in the SIF, kiwi allergens were substantially degraded by the SIF within 16 hours. CONCLUSION: The pronounced lability of the plant-derived allergens was thought to reflect the discrete sensitization and elicitation processes of patients with latex-fruit syndrome or oral allergy syndrome. These results indicate that the allergenicity of a newly expressed protein should be carefully evaluated according to not only. . .

CT     Allergens: ME, metabolism

Cross Reactions: IM, immunology  
Digestion  
Gastric Juice: ME, metabolism  
Humans  
\*Latex  
Latex: CH, chemistry  
\*Plant Extracts: IM, immunology  
Plant Proteins: IM, immunology  
\*Vegetables: IM, immunology  
CN 0 (Allergens); 0 (Latex); 0 (Plant Extracts); 0 (Plant Proteins)

L5 ANSWER 39 OF 80 MEDLINE on STN

Full Text

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000214692 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10753018  
TITLE: IgE reactivity to patatin-like latex allergen, Hev b 7, and to patatin of potato tuber, Sol t 1, in adults and children allergic to natural rubber latex.  
AUTHOR: Seppala U; Palosuo T; Seppala U; Kalkkinen N; Ylitalo L; Reunala T; Turjanmaa K; Reunala T  
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Public Health Institute, Helsinki, Finland.  
SOURCE: Allergy, (2000 Mar) Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 266-73.  
Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538.  
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 200004  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 May 2000  
Last Updated on STN: 5 May 2000  
Entered Medline: 27 Apr 2000  
TI . . . to patatin-like latex allergen, Hev b 7, and to patatin of potato tuber, Sol t 1, in adults and children allergic to natural rubber latex.  
AB BACKGROUND: Patients allergic to natural rubber latex (NRL) frequently show positive skin prick tests (SPT) and hypersensitivity reactions to various fruits, such as avocado, banana, and kiwi, as well as to vegetables such as potato. METHODS: Hev b 7 was purified from NRL "C-serum" and Sol t 1 from potato extract, and they were detected by immunoblotting. IgE antibodies to Hev b 7 and Sol t 1 were measured with ELISA in sera from 35 adults and 35 children allergic to NRL. ELISA inhibition and immunoblotting were used to study allergen cross-reactivity. The in vivo reactivity of Hev b 7 and Sol t 1 were demonstrated in the SPT. RESULTS: Seventeen (49%) of the 35 NRL-allergic adults had IgE antibodies to Hev b 7, in contrast to only one of the 35 NRL-allergic children. Fifteen (43%) of the NRL-allergic adults and 29 (83%) of the NRL-allergic children had IgE antibodies to Sol t 1. Ten (29%) of the adult sera showed IgE binding to both Sol. . . Hev b 7 and Sol t 1 were able to produce a wheal and flare reaction. CONCLUSIONS: One-half of the NRL-allergic adults, but only one of the NRL-allergic children, had IgE antibodies to natural Hev b 7. These results suggest that Hev b 7 is an important NRL.

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